The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,877—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

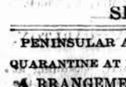
The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
L. ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	..12th Oct.
— LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. H. Mudie	..19th ,,
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th ,,
— SHIRAZ	3242	533	C. H. Edwards	..16th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th ,,

FRIDAY.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1883.
NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	..19th	Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	..2nd	Nov.
PEKIN	3380	600	A. Symons	..16th	,,
HYDASPES	2854	500	G. Scrivener	..30th	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. £ 500	Including		I Class .. £ 520	Including	
II do. 340	wines.		II do. 350	wines.	
III do. 150	With food.		III do. 155	With food.	

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 95 Brighton Route £ 10
" " II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 8
" Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 10
" " II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 15

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer L. CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 10th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free.—Under 10, half fare
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

S.S. "WISTOW HALL," Captain T. Collin, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., WILL SAIL 7th October, 1883. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage, &c., apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th September, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S — S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Stanik	3,500	550	28th Oct.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wine and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 1883.

THE PARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL of Rs. 100 per share has been DECLARED, and is to be paid at the registered Office of the Company on 15th September next. The Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 100 per share has also been declared, and is payable on 15th October next.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the above dates, and rebate at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all calls paid in anticipation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1883. Agents.

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS THUCKER KESOWJEE JADOWJEE, of Bombay, hath CONTRACTED TO SELL and DISPOSE OF ABSOLUTELY the two several BUNGALOWS and PREMISES situate on the Malabar Hill, in Bombay, and hereunder more particularly described. ALL PERSONS having or claiming to have any SHARE or INTEREST whatever in the said properties, or any right, title, estate, claim or demand whatsoever therein or thereto, are hereby requested to make the same known to us as attorneys for the purchaser WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from this date, failing which the contract will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground situate on the Malabar Hill, on the west side of Ridge-road, containing by admeasurement 6,132 7-9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, with the bungalow, outhouses, and all other premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 140, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said Ridge road, on the west by the property secondly hereinafter described, on the north by the property of Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and on the south by property belonging to Mr. Tapidass Vurjidass, and which said bungalow is now in the occupation of Lt. Col. K. Gotrchan.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground situate on the Malabar Hill, on the western side of the said Ridge-road, containing by admeasurement 6,132 4-9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, together with the Bungalow thereon and all other the premises standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 139, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property firstly above described, on the west by Public road, on the north partly by the property of Nowrojee Cooper and partly by public road, and on the south by the property belonging to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and which said Bungalow and premises are now in the occupation of Col. Brown.—

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1883.

PAYNE AND GILBERT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on TUESDAY, 9th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on SATURDAY, 13th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO.'S
SYRUPS OF LEMON AND GINGER.
Pints 12 Annas, quarts Re. 1-4 cash.
BY THE DOZEN AT WHOLESALE RATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to
TREACHER & CO., Ld.

CHINA
BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
White with gold lines, Cash Rs. 55 per set.
White with blue, green, and maroon borders, Cash Rs. 46 per set.

Full details on application to
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
CANDLESTICKS
With Shades complete, per pair. Rs. 29 to Rs. 56.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS
With Shades & Extinguishers, each Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
of every description on sale by
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
CRUET FRAMES.

MINIATURE BREAKFAST FRAMES
from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

FULL-SIZED TABLE FRAMES.
from Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ABDOMINAL BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, HERNIA TRUSSES

ABDOMINAL BELTS,
With plain backs and elastic fronts.
ABDOMINAL BELTS,
All best silk elastic.
EUREKA CHEST EXPANDERS
For the cure of round shoulders.
UMBILICAL BELTS
For children.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
Silk Elastic Knee-Caps. Silk Elastic Anklets.
Silk Elastic Leggings. Silk Elastic Wristlets.

SINGLE & DOUBLE CIRCULAR TRUSSES.
COLE'S PATTERN HALF CIRCULAR TRUSSES.
SALMON AND ODY'S PATTERN TRUSSES.
MOC MAIN LEVER TRUSSES.
HUXLEY'S PATENT TRUSSES.
AYRE'S IMPROVED PRINCIPLE TRUSSES.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Life of Sir F. Roberts; by Charles R. Low	11 4
The Freedom of Faith; by Theodore Munger.	2 4
Gardiner's History of England, Vol. III.	3 12
Calamities and Quarrels of Authors; by Isaac Disraeli	1 4
My Trivial Life and Misfortune; by a Plain Woman	3 12
Kant's Prolegomena and Metaphysical Foundations of Natural Science	3 4
Sinnett's Occult World	2 4
Songs of Old Ireland, a Collection of 50 Irish Melodies unknown in England, cloth bound.	4 12
Do. do. paper cover	3 4
The Prince of the House of David; by Rev. Ingraham	8 0
Tales from Shakespeare for Young People	2 4
Little Pinafore's Scrap Book—100 Colored Pictures with Pleasing Rhymes	3 4
Perseus, the Gorgon Slayer	3 4
The Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea for 1883.	4 12
The Tamil Hand-Book; by Rev. Pope	8 0
Swinburne's Practical Electrical Units	1 0
New English and French Novels .....each	2 4
Lett's Diaries for 1884, will arrive by the next mail.	

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
5th Oct., 1883. 26, Meadow-street.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-84 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur taluka	4,000
Belgaum taluka	1,400
Total	5,400 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop i.e. delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the Forests, or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawur Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the Forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th October, 1883.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, 7th Sept., 1883.

SUTTON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 16 packets including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium.	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek. Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7-8.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN PROVISIONS.

Boiled Mutton.
Beef.
Brawn.
Pork Sausages.
Sheep Tongues.
Jams.
Butter.
Mustard.
Patent Prepared Barley.
Maize Meal.
Maizena.
Cornflour.
Bates' Farinaceous Food for Infants.
Corned Beef.
Rabbit and Onions.

Also

English, American, French, and Indian Oilmanstores and Condiments, fresh, in stock, all priced at the lowest cash rates to wholesale and retail purchasers.

Apply for Price List to

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW NOVEL, "THE GOLDEN CALF." Price, Re. 1-4; post free, Re. 1-8.

BRET HARTE'S NEW NOVEL, "IN THE CARQUINEZ WOODS." Price, Re. 1-4; post free, Re. 1-8.

LATEST NOVELS.

	Rs.	A.
Thicker than Water, by James Payn, 3 vols.	13	4
Vice Versa, by L. Anstey	1	8
Dust, by Julian Hawthorne	2	4
My Trivial Life and Misfortunes, by A Plain Woman	3	12
Once More, by Lady Margaret Majendie	3	12
Val Strange, by David C. Murray	2	4
Weighed and Wanting, by G. Macdonald	3	12
Anne, by C. F. Woolston	3	12
Barbara Heathcote's Trial, by Miss Carey	3	12
The Afghan Knife, by R. A. Sterndale	2	4
Kept in the Dark, by A. Trollope	2	4
Aut Cæsar Aut Nihil, by the Countess Von Bothmer, 3 vols.	13	4
The Romance of Coombehurst, by F. M. Alford, 2 vols.	10	8
Castle Warlock, by Geo. Macdonald	3	12
Sime's King Capital, 2 vols.	10	8
Mathew Dale, Farmer, by Mrs. Sanders, 2 vols.	10	8
Here's Rue for You, by Mrs. H. A. Fletcher	2	0
In the Olden Time	3	12
Alaric Spenceley; or, A High Ideal, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell	3	12
A Model Father, by D. C. Murray	2	4
For the Major, by E. F. Woolston	3	12
A Misguided Lassie, by P. Ross	3	0
A Search for a Soul; or, Sapphire Lights, by O. E. Nelham	4	12
Under Sunny Skies, by the author of "Robert Forrester," 2 vols.	7	8
Arden, by A. M. F. Robinson, 2 vols.	7	8
Port Salvation; or, the Evangelist, by Alphonse Daudet, 2 vols.	7	8
The Story of Melicent, by F. Madoc	3	0
"Society" Novelettes, by various Authors. Illustrated, 2 vols.	13	4
A Passion Flower, 2 vols.	13	4
A Laodicean, by Thomas Hardy	3	12

LATEST CHEAP NOVELS.

	Rs.	A.
The Village Comedy, by M. and F. Collins	1	4
Three Fair Daughters, by L. Brooke	1	4
Blacksmith and Scholar, by M. and F. Collins	1	4
Transmigration, by M. Collins	1	4
One by One, by R. E. Francillon	1	4
The Wandering Heir, by Chas. Reade	1	4
Mademoiselle de Mersac, by W. E. Norris	1	4
The New Republic, by W. H. Mallock	1	4
Harry Heathcote, by A. Trollope	1	4
Mirage, by G. Fleming	1	4
A Fight with Fortune, by M. and F. Collins	1	4
The Led-Horse Claim, by Mary H. Foote	1	4
Proud Maisie, by B. Thomas	1	4
Cressida, ditto	1	4
The Violin-Player, ditto	1	4
James Duke, Costermonger, by W. Gilbert	1	4
The Leaden Casket, by Mrs. A. W. Hunt	1	4
Phœbe's Fortunes, by Mrs. O'Reilly	1	4
A Levantine Family, by Bayle St. John	1	4
Matrimony, by W. E. Norris	1	4
You Play Me False, by M. and F. Collins	1	4
Our Lady of Tears, by L. Derwent	1	4
Sink or Swim, by Mrs. Houlston	1	4
The Wizard of the Mountain, by W. Gilbert	1	4
A Simpleton, by Chas. Reade	1	4
A Model Father, by D. C. Murray	1	4
Fathers and Sons, by J. Turenieff	1	4
A Nile Novel, by George Fleming	1	4
Patty, by K. J. Macquoid	1	4
Terrible Temptation, by C. Reade	1	4
My Love, by Lynn Linton	1	4
Sweet and Twenty, by M. Collins	1	4
Frances, by M. and F. Collins	1	4
A Child of Nature, by R. Buchanan	1	4
Molly Bawn	1	4
Miss Daisy Dimity	1	4
The Two Dreamers, by John Saunders	1	4
The Mysteries of Heron Dyke, by T. W. Speight	1	4
Paul Faber, Surgeon, by G. Macdonald	1	4
Thomas Wingfold, by ditto	1	4

LATEST FRENCH NOVELS.

	Rs.	A.
Le Dernier Duc D'Hallali, par X. de Montepin, 2 vols	1	0
La Femme Nue, par J. de Gastyne	2	0
La Famille Bourgeois, par J. de Glouvet	2	4
Les Belle Rafella, par A. Houssaye, nouvelle edition.	0	10
La Comtesse Rouge, par C. Deslyset G. Pellerin	2	0
La Pirates des Champs D'Or, par L. Boussenard	2	4
La Chambre Rose, par A. Matthey	2	0
La Ferme du Chaquard, par V. Cherbuliez	2	4
La Petite Marquise, par O. Sauniere	2	0
Une Haine de Femme, par L. Collas	2	0
Un Amour de Pretre, par C. Cassot	2	4
La Faute de Germaine, par Gerald	2	4
La Baronne, par Gustave Toudouze	2	4
Les Enfants de la Balle, par Davol	2	0
L'Araignee Rose, par E. Allard	2	4
Une Viveur, par V. Vernier	2	0
Au Soleil, par A. Karr	2	4
Ross Romano, par E. Rosetti	2	4
Au Voleu ! ! ! par A. Job	2	0
Au Bout de la Lorgnette, par P. Mahalin	2	4
Les Demoiselles Sevellec, par A. de Launay	2	4
Deshonoree ! par A. Sauliere	2	0
La Balgneuse de Brousse, par L. Hanoum	2	4
L'amaourqui Pleure et L'amour Quirit, par C. Mendes	2	0
L'Agent Provocateur, par T. Revillon	2	0
Contes Grassonillets, par A. Silvestre	3	4
Par. Dressers les Moulins, par C. Brio	3	4
La Vocation d'Antoine, par P. Barrue	2	4
Les Femmes A Paris et en Province, par Comtesse Sash, nouvelle edition.	0	10
Voila L'Plaisir Mesdames, par D. Dare	2	4
Les Mains Blanches, par C. Joliet	2	4
Le Secret de Sabine, par H. Desnar	2	4
Angele, par M. Greville	2	4
Norris Mœurs du Jour, par J. Clarette	2	4
Le Supplice de Lovelace, par A. Racot	2	0
Le Testament de Lucy, par E. Texier et C. Le Senne.	2	4
Le Collier D'Acier, par I du Boisgobey	2	4
La Piaffeuse, par Mis. G. De Chervillo	2	0
Le Fiance de Marie, par C. Chretien	2	4
Les Fiances de Laufen, par O. Noiret	2	0
Monsieur Daphnis et Mlle. Chloe, par A. Benigne	2	4
Andre Tourel, par Madame E. Bersier	2	4
Louis Breuil, par H. Greville	2	4
La Vertu de Madeleine, par J. Touzin	2	0
L'Abbe Caristie par Saint-Maxant	2	4

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.
INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.'S

ORRISALINE.

This Preparation perfectly cleanses the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a most delicate aroma to the breath, it checks the formation of tartar, and arrests decay, leaving the teeth pearly white. It is also strongly antiseptic.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ORRISALINE PASTE.

To those who prefer a Tooth Paste to a liquid dentifrice, we have prepared the above, of precisely the same ingredients as those entering into the composition of Orrisaline.

Price per pot, Re. 1-8.

ORRISALINE POWDER.

This much-admired dentifrice contains a combination of such substances as are known to possess detergent, astringent and preservative properties when applied to the teeth, and is strongly recommended as an adjunct to the use of Orrisaline when the teeth are much discoloured.

Price per box, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGALORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING).
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

DUNNETT & COMPANY,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

BEG to invite attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c.

Light Clothing Choice patterns, fast colours, linen suits complete, hood, roller, sheet. &c.	14	8
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, extra quality	20	0
,, quarter sheets	10	8
,, sheets and rollers (best quality)	30	0
,, ,, (extra ,,)	32	0
Heavy Clothing, best Kersey, all wool, Fawn Woollen Blankets	10	8
Complete Suits various Patterns, splendid material	Rs. 45 and	50 0

&c., &c., &c.

Knee Caps, Sponges, Woollen and Linen Newmarket Bandages, Curry Combs, Body and Dandy Brushes, Horse Standard with spirit levels, Whips, Spurs, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HORSE CLIPPERS, by CLARKE and other noted makers.
REGULATION SADDLES.
NUMDAHS FAWN AND CHOCOLATE.
FITZWILLIAM GIRTHS,
&c., &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS on or against Major F. G. F. MOORE, late Staff Paymaster, the Royal Fusiliers, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, within one month from the date of this advertisement, after which no claims will be entertained.

W. E. ROBERTS, Major,
Royal Fusiliers,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Bellary, 2nd October, 1883.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

NOTICE.

A QUANTITY of OLD IRON, consisting of Cast Iron Mortar Beds and Cast Iron Ordnance, is available FOR SALE in the Arsenal, FORT SAINT GEORGE, MADRAS. Intending Purchasers should apply to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of ORDNANCE, Fort Saint George, for further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale.

C. W. BRERETON, Major, R. A.,
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance,
(In Charge Ordnance Office.)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TURNTABLES.

FOR SALE, at the low price of Rs. 500 each, delivered into Railway Wagons or Boats in Bombay, NEW WROT IRON TURNTABLES of modern design, 15 feet diameter for 5' 6" gauge.

Lithographed drawing of section and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 12th Sept., 1883.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Just arrived REAL GOLD IMITATION DIAMOND RINGS, set with three stones; of the very highest finish. Price only Rs. 12-8. The Diamond for LUSTRE and BEAUTY EQUAL the FINEST GEMS, and it is only by KNOWN TESTS that they CAN BE DETECTED. (1 Postal note for As. 8 must accompany order.)

"THE MODEL HOUSEKEEPER,"

Containing useful and practical receipts in every Branch of "Cookery," together with medical and other Miscellaneous Recipes of invaluable use. It is a positive necessity that EVERY HOUSE SHOULD POSSESS A COPY. Price As. 6, post free, by V. P. P. As. 10. MANA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL
STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. J. B. FERRELL
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST.....Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 6TH OCT., 1883,
at 9 precisely,
THE CHARMING COMEDIETTA
CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.

Miss Emily Blain, Mr. Michael Comerford and Mr. George Crofton.

To be followed by the classical Burlesque,

IXION.

Mesdames Emma Markham, Emily Blain, Alma Sutton, and Norville, Messrs. Ferrell, Comerford, Brooks, Crofton, Norville, &c.

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
BY
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER
and assistants.
NEW EFFECTS
WITH
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

RS. 500 REWARD.

WHEREAS certain WILFUL DAMAGE has been done to the MACHINERY of the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Limited, NOTICE is hereby given that the above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons doing injury to the said machinery, appliances, and lines of this Company; and also the said Company will pay the said reward to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons attempting to damage the machinery, lines, and appliances of the said Company.

All information to be given to the AGENT of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, at the offices, 19, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.—At a meeting of Her Majesty's JUSTICES of the PEACE to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, in the Town Hall, the NOMINATION of Mr. GEO. COTTON as a member of the Municipal Corporation, WILL BE PROPOSED by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I.

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Muni. Commsr.'s Office, Bombay, 5th October, 1883.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

HAVE a very large stock of Machines on hand of the following descriptions :—

TERMS :—Wholesale and Retail.

NOTE :—10 per cent. discount for Cash.

Singer's Hand Machine on Walnut Table ...Rs.	56
Singer's Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	78
Singer's Hand and Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.....	84
Singer's Medium for Tailors and Manufacturers.....	95
Singer's No. 2 and No. 4 for Shoe and Harness-makers	

They are with all latest improvements, complete with all accessories, and of reliable solid construction.

For Cash or by Monthly payments, called the Hiring System, with option of purchase.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

For particulars apply to the Company's Head Office in India :

2, CHURCH-GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
Or to their Branch Offices :—

Hall Road, LAHORE ;
4, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA
14, Elgin Road, ALLAHABAD.

DR. KIRBY'S
CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.

PHOSPHORUS AND COMPOUND PILLS,
Powerful restorative of deranged nervous system.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH PILLS,
(unoxidised) 1 and 2 grs.
HAZEL WITCH SUPPOSITORIES
for hemorrhoids.
QUININE OVOID CAPSULES,
from 1 gr. to 5 grs.
The above are just unpacked
by
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
PERFECT FOOD
FOR INFANTS.

ACTING upon the advice and experiments of eminent physiologists and chemists, Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE have been enabled to produce a Food, or artificial human milk in a solid state, containing all the elements necessary for the requirements of Flesh, Bone, Nerve and Vital force, in a word, a cooked Food of uniform composition, available for all climates, and a ready and perfect substitute for the milk of the mother ; pleasant to the taste, without being unduly sweet ; wholesome and nutritious, and, most important of all, a Food which will lay the foundation for a vigorous childhood and a healthy adolescence.

TESTIMONIALS :—

"In the preparation of an Infant's Food, required at all hours of the day and night, *the saving of time and trouble is of the utmost importance.* 'The INFANTS' FOOD of Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE IS A REAL IMPROVEMENT' on the ordinary preparations."—*Lancet.*

"We can tell from our own experience that this FOOD, once tried, becomes a favourite in the nursery, and that children thrive well upon it."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"Mothers and Nurses save much time and trouble by using this Food, which is convenient in form and can be always relied on. It can be taken when nothing else can."—*Medical Press.*

"We believe that we are not guilty of any undue breach of etiquette when we state that we know that this FOOD has been for some time past employed in the first family in the kingdom. The circumstance that it has met with the approbation of many distinguished physicians is alone sufficient testimony to its value as a food for infants."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

A Fresh Supply of this Food is always kept in Stock by
B. S. MADON AND CO.
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, from 15th October, a well-furnished BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, for two or three months. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a furnished BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, for about two months. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, a very airy and desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
3, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upperstoried BUNGALOW on Land's End, Malabar Hill, next to C. H. B. Forbes, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a small BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by E. Wilkin, Esq. Rent Rs. 75. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very durable upperstoried BUNGALOW on Cumballa consisting of a drawing, dining, office and four bed and bath rooms, lately vacated by Surgeon Major Boustead. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House A

FORT.

TO BE LET, four TOP-FLOORS in the Fort. Rents Rs. 125, 100, 70 and 65. Also several other RESIDENCES, OFFICES and GODOWNS. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very nicely decorated and thoroughly done up SHOP in Hornby Row, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOTTOMRY BOND.

WANTED by the COMMANDER of the British Barque HASTINGS, No. 158, in LLOYDS, and now lying in the Madras Roads, the sum of Rs. 8,000 on the security of his ship and freight to be repaid with the premium on the ship's future earnings.

TENDERS for the LOAN of the said sum of Rs. 8,000 will be received at 12 p. m. on 13th October, 1883. All tenders to be addressed COMMANDER, barque HASTINGS, care of FARRY and Co., Madras.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (50) Fifty per share for the half year ending 30th June last, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 8th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. at the registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 5th October, 1883.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots ; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

SALE OF LAND ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

UNDER the Orders of Government TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of SIXTEEN PLOTS OF GROUND for dwelling houses on the Kennedy Sea Face lying on the west side of, and between the Marine-lines and Churney-road Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Plans, forms of agreement for lease and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, duly signed, sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground on Kennedy Sea Face," to be delivered at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on or before the 5th of November, 1883.

A sum of Rupees 500 in cash as earnest-money should accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Tenderer shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the agreement for lease ; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 6th October, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ALL are cordially invited. Divine Service at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. on SUNDAYS, and 8 p.m. on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS. M. E. Church, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay. "Come and bring your friends."

A RARE OPPORTUNITY ! ! ! :—A few Plate Glasses for Sale, 4" by 75" by 78". Also a pair of splendid Mirrors, in massive gilt frames, 48" by 72". H. A. GEYER & Co., 7 Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION of the SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SEWING MACHINES is such that it has led to so many imitations, to avoid which buy only from the Company's Head Office in India, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

FOR SALE, SAW MILL in good complete working order, with engine of six-horse power and another spare engine of ten-horse power. For further particulars, ly at the mill premises, 18, Tank Bunder.

PHENYLE ! PHENYLE ! ! PHENYLE ! ! ! Important sanitary discovery ; cent per cent. safety by freely using in the house. Can be had (for 7 annas per bottle only) at BARTON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, a bay C.B. MARE, quiet to ride and drive.

FOR SALE, a neat light PHAETON and a showy fast trotting Arab HORSE. Apply to Mr. FLOWER, House Agent.

MRS. PRYER has received Millinery, Feathers, Flowers, Mousquetaire, and Kid Gloves, Sunshades, Fans, &c., Meadow-street.

FOR SALE TO-DAY at Bennett's public auction, a fine chestnut Arab saddle HORSE, height 14·3, age 6 years, believed to be sound.

BILLIARDS.—A match of 1,000 up will be played at the WAVERLEY Billiard Rooms THIS EVENING, play commencing at 9 p. m.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN for Season. The only hotel that has a Billiard room and a Badminton ground. For terms apply here.

SUNRISE, a mild and short Havannah shaped Cigar. Particularly recommended for morning smokes. Rs. 1-12 per 100.—HOWARD & Co.

QUEEN OF THE CITY, per 2 ozs. pack 6 As. A mild Virginian Tobacco for cigarettes, of a delicate and agreeable flavour and aroma. HOWARD & Co.

A LARGE depôt of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties, sold wholesale and retail. Prices moderate. P. RATANJI, 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOVELTY ! ! !—The MAGIC LUMINOUS SLATE. Writing on this Slate with an ordinary lead pencil can be read in dark.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH OPEN DAILY from sunrise to sunset.

HATS.—JUST RECEIVED, new shape Sun Hats and Helmets by the best makers. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

WANTED BOOK-KEEPERS for up-country. None but competent men need apply. Address R., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GOOD STABLES WANTED in the Fort for four horses, with Coach House. Apply to HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK.

FOR SALE, a light DOG-CART, well-built and as good as new, suitable for horse or galloway. Price Rs. 400. Apply "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FANCY ANGOLA Tweeds, Cheviots, &c., for Trousers. Blue and Black Diagonal Homespuns, Serges, &c., for Suits and Coats.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors, Fort.

WANTED an EUROPEAN FOREMAN BRICK-MAKER for Brick-works near Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials to C., office of this paper

---

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

IOLANTHE.
WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to assist in the CHORUS. Apply to Mr. FERRELL, Gaiety Theatre.

FERNANDES & Co.'s MILK OF ROSES possesses a most delightful fragrance, and the lovely clearness it imparts to the skin is perfectly astonishing.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

WANTED to PURCHASE a small TELEGRAPH CODE suitable for working cotton business with Europe. Apply MERCHANT, care of this office.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. p nts. Retail Agent, Cursetji Jeewaji Mhow, 40, Meadow-st.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MaCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Horizontal Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 63, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Kangra Assam Teas.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.
ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 350
Do. do. 40 do. 1,50
Do. fo 6 are lights 2,000 Candles, each... 1,200
Do. 3 do. 500 do. 200
Do. 20 do. 1000 do. 700
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than and other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
41, Meadow-street. Agent and General Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE OLEOGRAPHS, &c., in splendid and elegant Gilt Frame, by the best Artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 1 p.m., an Invoice of 23 cases oleographs, comprising the following subjects :—

Devotion, First April, Winning the Gloves, Contemplation, Happiness, Antwerp, Repose, Breakfast for Three, Grandmama's Birth-day, The Painful Puppy, Dugt Interrupted, Proposal, Scene in Iceland, Swiss Farmyard, Sheep Reposing, Quiet as a Lamb, Half Afraid, In Disgrace, Art Student, Flower Girl, Ship-builders, Young Anglers, The Prince of Wales, Monkey Toilet, Hindoo, Latent Love, Joan of Arc, A Good Charm, Waterfall on the Ice, In the Park, On the Shore, The First Swallow, House of Commons, Kids' Pleasure, Boar Hunt, Rendezvous, Iroquois, Sunset, Chamois Hunt, Swiss Homestead, Mountain Pass, In the Harem, Fisherman's Daughter, Cupids, Does he Love me ? Expectation, Scenes in Midland, Sporting, Finding the Moses, Moses in Bulrushes, Sympathy, After the Battle, On the Terrace, Gems of Beauty, In the Nursery, In the Garden, and many other subjects, steel engravings, photos, coloured prints and chromos, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and paintings are on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 6th October, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

1 case of cutlery by "Mappin Brothers."
1 Snider sporting rifle.
1 double barrelled pinfire gun, in case complete.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 Handsome chestnut pony, quiet to ride and drive, believed to be perfectly sound, has been regularly played with the Bombay Polo Club.
1 handsome strong second-hand planquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton, in very good order.
1 handsome flea-bitten grey arab horse, 14-2, quiet in single harness.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Nepean Sea-road, opposite the Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon Major R. BOUSTEAD.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from 4 p. m. to-day.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome teakwood harmonium by "Alex ander," a first-rate double-barrelled B. L. C. F. gun in case with implements, complete, double-barrelled revolver in case complete by Adams, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong second-hand English-built double-seated glass-fronted miniature brougham, a handsome bay Arab horse, sets of brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of E. J. BAKER, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM-BOILERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the agents, sell by public auction at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, six cylindrical steam boilers, thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars apply to the manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
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CALENDAR.—OCTOBER, 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	Oct.	9th,	3h. 10·9m. p.m.
Full Moon	,,	16th,	11h. 36·7m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,,	23rd,	4h. 9·9m. a.m.
New Moon	,,	31st,	4h. 48·1m. a.m.

Days.		Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
					H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat.	6	Cricket—Gymkhana vs. Carlton. Kattywar Races. Soonderdas S. and W. Co., 3 p.m.	5 53	5 43	1 1	50m 31a	7 7	27m 30a
Sun.	7	20th Sunday after Trinity.	5 53	5 42	2 2	24m 1a	8 8	0m 0a
Mon.	8	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Nawab of Ferozepore executed, 1835.	5 54	5 42	3 2	5m 41a	8 8	42m 45a
Tu.	9	Nizam's State Railway opened, 1874.	5 54	5 41	4 4	0m 43a	9 9	52m 52a
Wed.	10	English Mail expected per s. s. Gwalior" Meeting of Bench of Justices, 3 p.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., 3 p.m.	5 54	5 40	5 5	10m 9a	11 11	31m 32a
Thr.	11	Banks closed— Dussorah Holiday. Prince of Wales left England for India, 1875.	5 54	5 39	6 6	30m 53a	— 1	— 2a
Fri.	12	Departure of English mail steamer 5 p.m. Martial Law proclaimed by General Roberts in Cabul on Yakoob Khan's abdication, 1879.	5 55	5 29	7 8	41m 14a	1 2	0m 5a

* Left Aden at 10 a.m. on 4th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 7.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Commun

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS.—The result of the visit to the Mutlah river, made by the Calcutta Port Commissioners and members of the Dock Committee and some other gentlemen in June last, is that the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed the Port Commissioners to be also conservators of the navigable channels of the Mutlah leading to Port Canning. This has been done at the request of the Commissioners, and an application for sanction to the expenditure necessary for carrying out a survey of the Mutlah has at the same time been acceded to.—*Englishman.*

MEETING AGAINST THE RENT BILL.—A telegram to the *Englishman* from Jorhat, October 2, states:—A public meeting of the European community was held at Cinnamara on the 1st of October, Mr. J. Huttmann being in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, some of the provisions of the proposed Rent Law for the Assam Valley are highly prejudicial to the interests of both the European and native communities, and that a memorial embodying the views expressed at this meeting be submitted to the Chief Commissioner." The following are the main points objected to:—First, the right of occupancy accruing in three years instead of twelve as at present; second, the commutation of rent in produce to money not being adjusted in reference to the market value of the produce; third, restriction of the rate of rents even in respect of ordinary tenants to double the revenue rates, thereby taking away the right of free contract; fourth, the withdrawal of the power of ejectment in regard to ordinary tenants.

A REMARKABLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At 9 a.m. on Monday the police received information that a native female, the wife of a respectable Hindu resident of Coomartolly, had attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself. From enquiries made, it appears that the woman had asked her husband to allow her to visit her relatives in the Mofussil during the pujahs. Some obstacles were thrown in the way of her carrying out her intention, and this disappointment so preyed on her that she determined to commit suicide. She first wrote two letters, one to her husband, asking him to make over all her jewels to her child, and another to her parents, asking them to see that these jewels were made over to the child. She then drank a bottle of aromatic vinegar, and finding it take no effect, she loaded her husband's revolver, and placing the muzzle under her chin pulled the trigger. The bullet entered and lodged in her throat. Finding herself still alive she made an attempt to shoot herself a second time, but fell back insensible. She was promptly removed to the College Hospital, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to extract the bullet from her throat. She now lies in a critical condition.—*Englishman.*

SOLDIERS' GRAVES.—The *Planters' Gazette*, in an article on "Soldiers' Graves in India," states that up at the northern end of the Tirhoot district, and close to the Nepaul Frontier, at a little place called Motal, the Rev. J. Richardson, Chaplain of Mozufferpore, lately found a small graveyard, containing some dozen *pucka* tombs, together with the evident signs of many *kutcha* ones. From about half the monuments the inscriptions were stolen during, as it is believed, the Mutiny of 1857, but the rest are still intact, though the masonry is crumbling away. A wall was erected round the graveyard some years ago at Government expense, but this too is decaying for want of repair. With commendable energy the Chaplain addressed the Government calling attention to the neglected state of the graveyard, and endeavouring to get a grant to aid in keeping the place in a decent state. After the usual delay, a reply was received, stating that the Government would do nothing in the matter, as they consider that graveyards should be kept up by the relatives of the deceased. The decision certainly seems to be an inconsiderate one. In the present instance, it is not likely that any known relatives of the deceased are to be found in India, and yet surely that is not a reason for allowing these shrines where English soldiers lie buried to be blotted out of remembrance. There is no reason why an exception to the general rule should not be made in a case like this.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 2 East Indians, 4 Native Christians, 236 Hindus, and 32 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 274 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 285. The deaths are thus classified: 31 from small-pox, 4 from measles, 57 from fever, 29 from dysentery, 17 from diarrhœa, and 146 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 35·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·4 per 1,000 per annum.

THE TROUBLES OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

FROM Budapest the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* hears that "an organised insurrection of the peasants is spreading through the country between the Save and the Unna. It is feared that a greater military force will be necessary to disband the rioters." The troubles of Austria-Hungary in Croatia are only part of the ferment that is going on at present in the dual kingdom. According to the official report of the peasant riots in Zagoria, it would seem that the motives which are generally given for these riots are far from agreeing with the facts of the case. They are said to have only the slightest connection with the excesses in the towns, and their real cause seems to lie much more in the abominable proceedings of the parish authorities, which are set forth at much length, with illustrative facts, in the reports. The fury of the people is consequently only shown against the persons and possessions of these hated individuals; the property of others has never been attacked. Nevertheless, it is stated that the excesses were prepared beforehand, and that all the threads of the movement lead to Agram. The less important proprietors in Zagoria are also accused of having influenced the peasants, lured them on, and incited them to agitate against certain authorities.

The quarrel between Hungary and Croatia, or, to speak more precisely, between the political classes of the two countries, is somewhat difficult to explain in a few words. It has been going on now for about forty years, and, although it once came to a violent outbreak in 1848, it is one of those misunderstandings that go on simmering, being patched up from time to time by compromises more or less insincere. Historically considered, Croatia is a portion of the old Hungarian kingdom which circumstances have endowed with a large measure of self-government or home-rule. About forty years ago, however, a party, animated by the modern principles of "nationality," arose in Croatia, which has since grown more and more powerful. It seeks to separate the country from Hungary, and by annexing the countries on its southern borders, Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Hersegovina, to form a "Great Croatia," which should no longer be dependent on Hungary, but stand on the same line with her, and thus break up the dualism of Austria-Hungary. Croatia already enjoys a certain measure of home rule, comprising justice, police, and education, and 44 per cent. of the taxes are handed over to the provincial Government for those purposes. This arrangement gives rise to complaints on both sides. The Croatians complain that the Hungarian Government do not spend enough money on the improvement of their country; while the Hungarians complain that the taxes raised in so poor a country do not cover its expenses, so that Croatia means a constant drain on the Hungarian exchequer. In this state of things it is not surprising that the very same sort of arguments are used by Croatian demagogues against the connection with Hungary that are used by Hungarian demagogues against the connection with Austria. In each case the taxpayer is assured that it is much cheaper to set up for oneself than to go on paying the "quota" to the common expenses. To all this must be added the corruption and peculations of the officials—and the Hungarians tell us terrible stories of Croatian corruption as the Austrians do of Hungarian—and the desperation of the poorer districts of the country can be easily conceived.

The serious nature of the news from the Croatian districts in the South is received by a somewhat amusing illustration of the nationalist ferment in Bohemia, where the laurels gained by the Croatians at Agram have incited the Czech agitators at Velehgrad to try a similar experiment. Velehgrad has been graced with a post-office, which was to have been opened on September 1. The administration bought a suitable site and the Imperial black-and-yellow post-box, with German and Czech inscriptions, was firmly fastened outside the post-office. The wrath of the Czechs waxed high at the black-and-yellow box. In their opinion it should have borne the national—tricolor—white, blue, and red. The postmaster was soon informed that a post-box of such colours was an anachronism in the Schönborn-Taaffe era, but he replied that he was acting according to orders. The chaplain at the head of the rioters immediately departed for the residence of the chief postmaster, who, it was expected, would give orders for the removal of the offensive letter-box. Peace seemed to be established for a short time, but the next morning the postmaster stood in dismay before the empty space from which the new box had disappeared during the night. After some trouble it was, however, found in a painter's shop, where it had already changed its colour to white, blue, and red. The terrified post-master hastened to the Governor of the district, meekly reporting the occurrence, and the Governor ordered the box once more to be painted black and yellow. The clerk of the local board, to whom the order was delivered, and who, though German by birth, is a Czech at heart, objected to publish the order, with the old excuse that nobody in the place understood German. A Czech translation had then to be added and the chaplain having by this time returned with the answer that the time for white, blue, and red post-boxes was not yet at hand, the box once more was painted black and yellow. Thus ended the post-box question at Velehgrad; but it is evident that the spirit which led to the removal of the black and yellow box has by no means been exercised from Bohemia. It remains, and will remain, until a period of distress or discontent when it will be evoked, as a similar spirit has been evoked in Croatia to give a Nationalist semblance to a social upheaval.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FEBRILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from food, drink or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Oriental Drug Company Limited 33, Farringdon Road.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

ALLEGED SCHEME FOR A GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on Sept. 13, says:—"While the Parisians are discussing the possibilities of a war with China they are overlooking a very serious and much greater danger nearer home. The interviews between the German and Austrian Emperors, between Prince Bismarck, Count Kalnoky, and General Manteuffel, and between Prince Hohenlohe and the King of Italy, ought to have warned them that there was danger at hand far nearer home than China. Roumania, Servia, Italy, and Spain have now become members of the Austro-German alliance, and I have reason to believe that this alliance will very shortly have a practical result. It may not be next week or next month, but it will certainly not be long delayed when the German Government will take the initiative of a proposal which will have a startling effect throughout Europe. I am assured by a person who I know to be in the confidence of Prince Bismarck that Germany has agreed with Austria and the other members of the alliance which now embraces the whole of Continental Europe, excepting France, Russia, Denmark, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, to propose a General Congress, with a view to a mutual and general disarmament. As to the time at which this thunderbolt of war is to be launched under pacific pretences I cannot say; but I am assured it has been assented to by Austria, Spain, and Italy, and I can hardly suppose that some inkling of the matter has not reached her Majesty's Government. Some knowledge of it has certainly reached Russia, and it would render the *coup d'état* in Bulgaria intelligible enough.

TRICYCLING IN SWITZERLAND.

AN account is given in the *Times* of a tricycle tour accomplished in Switzerland by "a well-known barrister," who was accompanied by his son on a bicycle:—

They left England on the 12th of August, arrived at Basle on the 13th, and rode from Basle to Vlesch by Lucerne and the Brunig and Gemmi passes, arriving on Wednesday in the following week. The last part of the journey from Leukerbad proved to be laborious, the road in the Rhône Valley being loose and very dusty and the head intense. The distance run from the start from Basle was about two hundred miles. An attempt was made to push the machines across the hills between Arlesheim and Liestal, but the footpath at the summit proved to be impracticable, and the night was spent at Arlesheim. The next day a run was made through Reinach and Dovnach to Holstetten, and in these rural and out-of-the-way districts much amusement is said to have been excited among the peasantry, who probably had never seen a tricycle before. In the afternoon the tourists struck the picturesque road skirting the hills towards Basle, which leads round to Liestal. The train was taken from Liestal to Lucerne, from which place the travellers started on Wednesday morning, and while proceeding round the lake they were caught in a thunderstorm, but reached Sarnen by midday. The afternoon was wet and the roads heavy, but they proceeded to ascend the Brunig Pass, a climb of five miles, reaching the summit at dusk. The descent was made with difficulty and severe application of the brake, and the Balmhof Hotel reached between eight and nine. The following morning rain again fell, but the journey was pressed. Brienz and Interlaken were reached at one o'clock. On Friday the tourists proceeded round the margin of Lake Thun and ascended to Aeschi, whence they descended to Frutigen, which they passed through at great speed, and were well on the uncompleted road to Alsboden before they discovered that they had missed the road to Kandersteg. They returned to Frutigen, and on Saturday ascended the Niesen in splendid weather. On Sunday they continued the journey to Kandersteg, and the problem of getting over the Gemmi presented itself. The tricycle ridden was a Humber, with movable backbone and capable of being turned in a very small space. Two porters undertook the task of conveying the bicycle and tricycle over the pass and this was successfully accomplished on Monday morning. Monday night was spent at Leukerbad, and on Tuesday the tourists proceeded, riding the descent nearly the whole distance. A rest was made at Visp, Brieg was passed at 7 p.m., and the laborious ascent was continued to Viesch, the powers of the riders being taxed to the utmost. Viesch was reached some time after dark, about 9.30 p.m. It was felt by the travellers that a further prosecution of the tour in the condition of the roads and the great heat would be inexpedient, and after a day spent on the Stockalp the machines were taken back to Lausanne. The opinion expressed by both riders is that unless riding in Switzerland is to be almost a question of despising and the selection of valleys and lake margins, the country is not one which invites this method of touring. Climbing the Brunig with machines or even riding from Frutigen to Kandersteg involves an amount of labour which meets with no compensation.

THE THEATRES.

"THE Glass of Fashion," after having been performed in the provinces, was produced last Saturday at the Globe Theatre, and I should say that it is more likely to meet with success in provincial towns than in the metropolis. Its object is to hold the mirror up to fashionable nature and to let Society see [illegible] vincials have of the manners and habits of wealthy Londoners, if they take their notions of them from the Grundian mirror. Colonel Trevanion marries the ward of a certain John Macadam. She is supposed by herself and others to have inherited a large fortune, but in reality the fortune has gone to her sister, for she is illegitimate. She makes the acquaintance of a certain Polish Prince Borowski, who is a friend of Macadam's wife. He is a swindler, and knows the family secret. The Prince induces her to gamble, and she is surprised when her husband objects to pay her gambling debts, for he has—she imagines—become rich through her. Macadam buys a newspaper, and in this journal there are numerous paragraphs reflecting on ladies who gamble, and the Colonel, to his disgust, discovers that they are allusions to his wife. The Prince, amongst his other accomplishments, can draw. He determines to bring out a series of portraits of "social beauties" in Macadam's journal and invites Mrs. Trevanion to come to his studio and give him a sitting. She does. He tells her he loves her, and, in approved melodramatic fashion, that if she does not yield, &c., &c. Having heard of this sitting, Trevanion comes to the Prince's studio. What can his wife do? Fortunately, her sister Peggy is in another room. Peggy takes her place, and she slips away. But the portrait—this will betray her! No. Peggy's lover is equal to the occasion. He substitutes a portrait of Macadam's wife. Peggy is now of age, so Mrs. Trevanion learns the facts respecting her fortune, on which she renounces gambling and Polish Princes, and recognises the noble character of her Colonel. Why Macadam buys a newspaper; why the newspaper abuses Mrs. Trevanion; why she is humbugged by her guardian with the notion that she is an heiress; why her husband continues this deception; why Peggy takes her place in the studio when both might get away; why the knowledge of her being fortuneless cures her of gambling and flirtation, are matters which no one need care to ask, for were it not for them, there would be no play. When performed in the provinces, the piece was announced as by Mr. Sims and Mr. Grundy. At present the name of Mr. Sims has disappeared, and Mr. Grundy is put forward as the sole author. The play is clumsily-constructed, the plot is a silly one, the details are coarsely worked out, and the characters are mere dolls of impossible men and women. Some of the dialogue, however, is bright and witty. This, it may be presumed, is due to the pen of Mr. Sims. The most notable thing, indeed, about the play is that it introduces a new departure in dramatic authorship. We have often had adaptations palmed off as original pieces, but this I take it is the first time that a "dramatic author," after producing a play in the provinces, avowedly by himself and by a gentleman distinguished in literature, drops the name of his partner when the piece is performed in London, and calmly ascribes the entire authorship to himself.

The sacred lamp of burlesque burns again brightly in its home at the Gaiety. Miss Farren, Miss Gilchrist, and the other bright particular stars of the Company now nightly disport themselves. The Mashers are happy. They, too, nightly suck their sticks, gaze with back-lustre eyes on their favourites, and feel that the world is not a blank for them. What these youths do when the Gaiety Company is in the provinces, and what they do during the daytime when it is in London, no one has yet discovered. They are never seen elsewhere; they are known to no human being except themselves, and it seems to be the general opinion that they are linendrapers' clerks, who are dressed up and paid by Mr. Hollingshead to form a portion of the entertainment, like mutes at a funeral.

Last Saturday afternoon Miss Kate Vaughan bade farewell to the Gaiety, and appeared in a play and burlesque, previous to making a tour in the provinces. The play was "The Country Girl," which is an adaptation of Wycherly's "Country Wife," toned down to suit the stage morality of the pure age in which we are so happy as to have our lot cast. Miss Vaughan appeared as Peggy, and made a very charming one. She is singularly graceful, and, although she hardly looked a buxom rustic hoyden, she gave full effect to the character—that of a bright girl, with strong animal spirits. That she should have determined to devote herself to acting instead of dancing, seems to be a matter for surprise. It appears to be forgotten that almost every living actress who has achieved a position on the stage began as a dancer. Indeed, I go so far as to say that no woman who has not learnt stage dancing can ever hope to act gracefully.—*Truth.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th October, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah. ..... 29·861
Temperature of the Air	..... 81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..... 76·1
Dew Point	..... 77·2
Relative humidity of Air	..... ·867
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	3·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	... 85·2
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)...	75·8
General Direction of Wind*	.....S, E, NE, W, WSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	 124
Fall of Rain*	..... 0·00
Total fall during the month	..... 0·18
" " " year	..... 79·10

* From midnight to midnight.

HORRORS OF AN EGYPTIAN MAD-HOUSE.

THE following frightful description of a visit to an Egyptian mad-house is taken from a letter by the Cairo correspondent of the *Egyptian Gazette*, written on August 11:—"It was quite by chance that I visited this veritable pandemonium upon earth last Sunday morning. I had a little spare time on my hands before lunch, after inspecting the Cholera Hospital of the Egyptian army, and so I expressed a desire to fathom the mystery of those four blank red wall, which stand away in the desert, to the right of the Abbasseeyeh-road, in the direction of the last slopes of the Mokattam Hills. Grave suspicions were entertained by many that the Government Lunatic Asylum at Abbasseeyeh was a hotbed of cholera, and that the existence of the disease within its walls was being concealed. No difficulty was made about my being admitted to the place. We are ushered through a deep, dismal archway into the recreation ground of the asylum, where the mad people were wandering about in a solitary, purposeless way. Turning to the left beneath an arcade, we entered a dark doorway, just as the last of a herd of idiots had been driven in before us. We took ten or fifteen strides along a sombre passage, and on reaching the wall made a quarter turn to the right, and stood facing a long lofty corridor lighted only by a few small windows near the ceiling, secured by iron bars. All along this corridor, at the base of the wall on the left hand, the lunatics sat squatted on their haunches in a long and almost interminable row. To all appearance they were a quiet, inoffensive miserable-looking lot of creatures, literally clothed in sackcloth. Their only garment consisted of a coarse sackcloth shirt, descending to their knees, with an aperture through which to pass the head, and sleeves falling half way to the elbows. They had not a particle of linen about them. On our right were the bedrooms: lofty, spacious, sombre apartments, entered through low doorways. The bedsteads were similar to those in use in the native hospitals and barracks—iron frames and planks. The bedding and bed clothes were filthy in the extreme, and swarming with vermin. Each room was crowded with beds placed about an arm's length from each other. The stench was intolerable, both in the apartments and the corridors. No regard was paid even to the most elementary notions of cleanliness. I was accompanied by two officers in the Egyptian army and Dr. Acland, all of whom will, I am sure, bear testimony to the truth of what I am stating. Some of the mad people were in their rooms, lounging upon their filthy beds, or standing up beside them, twisting their fingers or picking at their coarse sackcloth clothing in a listless kind of way. Occasionally we came upon a lunatic chained hand and foot, wandering along the corridor, or we would meet a quiet, peaceful-looking elderly man, who would stand and salute us with his hand on his breast at a respectful distance.

At length we reached what I can only describe as the chamber of horrors: the apartment in which the violent and dangerous lunatics are confined. It was a lofty, spacious room with plenty of light. Here a most horrible sight greeted us. All round the walls, at regular distances of about six feet, were arched cavities commencing at the ground and extending to a height of about two feet six inches. The extremities of a curved iron bar were firmly fixed in the masonry on either side of each cavity. The purpose of this arrangement was as follows:—When a man became violent he was placed with his legs bound and with his back against the iron bar, in a sitting posture, his arms being firmly lashed to it. The cavity in the wall was supposed to prevent him injuring his head by swinging it backwards and forwards or by dashing it from side to side against the masonry. As we entered this veritable torture chamber the first thing that met our gaze was a recumbent figure surrounded by four or five attendants. Upon closer examination we discovered a machine bearing a close resemblance to a weighing machine on the bascule principle, only that the bottom part, that upon which goods are placed to be weighed, was replaced by a padded beam about the head piece. The top of this back piece was padded to the depth of about a foot, the padded part being covered with a red Morocco leather. On this machine the victim was seated with the back of his head against the padding and his legs extended towards us. The three or four attendants by whom he was surrounded were engaged in binding his arms to rings fixed behind the back part of the machine. The left side of this wretched being's head, at the height of the eyes, was covered with blood and his left eye was almost closed, all the part surrounding it being much swollen and inflamed. While the attendants were engaged in tying him up, he was sobbing, the tears streaming down his cheeks, and he rocked his head gently fr[illegible] to side, as if in pain, occasionally glancing at us. While we stood gazing at the horr[illegible] sight he did not attempt to offer the least resistance. Of course the injury which he had sustained may have been self-inflicted, but it is equally likely, I think, that he had been knocked down by one of the keepers. The appearance of this prison was filthy in the extreme. The stench was insufferable. The kitchen, which was close at hand, was a gloomy, dirty sort of place. The women's quarters were even worse than those of the men. They were very crowded, and their generally filthy condition is beyond description. Many of the women were hysterical, and [illegible] them were naked. In the last room but one, a dark, dismal-looking chamber, with [illegible] women were lying on planks on the bare stones. The hands of one of them were quite cold, and she had the appearance of being attacked with cholera in a most virulent form. The other woman was lying at the extreme end of the apartment, but my military friend being unable to stand the stench any longer we did not examine her. The persons who accompanied us in our visit did all that they could to prevent us entering this particular room. The Abbasseyeh mad-house contains, I was assured by the gentleman who was kind enough to show us over the infamous establishment, nearly 300 lunatics, about eighty of whom are women and one or two children. There is no classification to derive their information with regard to the amount of base money in circulation from the "Banking Companies." We presume the statement made is correct, though it might not be impertinent to inquire how the "Banking Companies" managed to come into possession of such a piece of intelligence? Without, however, vouching for the accuracy of the figures quoted, we have little doubt that at the present time far more counterfeit coin is passing unsuspected than the public imagines. There is a prevalent idea that the trade of the unauthorised coiner is all but extinct, and that the remnants of it which still linger are confined to desperate wretches who turn out a few spurious shillings or half-crowns, and try to pass them on some more than usually simple-minded tavern keeper. This is a very erroneous notion. It is true that "Mint cases" do not occupy so much public attention as they once did. The counterfeiters are no longer hanged, and it is likely enough that they are not punished in anything like the number they were in Edward the First's reign, when a batch of two hundred and eight were executed at once, and "clippers" and "sweaters" were more numerous than pickpockets are at present. The coiner of these times is a wary person. A dupe is now and then caught, but such persons, however willing, are rarely in a position to give information as to the direct source whence they obtain their coin. Nor do coiners now set up such a workshop as that which existed for years, undetected, in Ship-yard, near Shire-lane, immediately behind Chancery-lane. Indeed, they work so quietly that it is rare to hear of a counterfeiter being surprised at work. Yet, "Mint cases" constantly come in great numbers before the Common Serjeant, though they are of too little interest to make much stir, and the fact that hundreds of thousand pounds in spurious Sovereigns are in circulation proves that there is somewhere a busy manufactory of this baser sort of circulating medium in secret operation.

In the course of the past Parliamentary Session, an Act was introduced declaring the making or uttering of "Hanoverian Medals an indictable offence." These poor brazen counters never really deceived anybody with the full use of his eyes or his senses, though latterly they were being made so perilously like sovereigns that it was time to prevent them from being utilised as instruments of knavery. The Treasury will, however, have a more difficult task before it to check the counterfeiting of actual coin. The profits of the trade are so tempting that men of intelligence will always be found to risk it, more especially as the punishment for this crime is not greater than that awarded to others where the chance of danger to life and limb is far greater, and the possible rewards much inferior. The "smasher" of last century—even of a generation or two ago—was a clumsy craftsman, though the comparatively rude coin turned out by the imperfect machinery of the Mint enabled him to imitate the workmanship with passable success. But the discovery of electroplating at once put a weapon at the disposal of the counterfeiter of which he was not slow to avail himself. The "Electro-Silicon" of Birmingham is also quite equal to compounding a metal of the same specific gravity as the one which is to be counterfeited. It is of the same hardness as gold or silver, and though it may not pass the chemical test, it is good enough to deceive people who are not on the outlook for such nefarious wares. By electrotypy coins can be turned out which are such perfect imitations of the originals that the experts in Museums require to apply the smallest before they can be certain that they are not being imposed on by some modern imitation of a rare antique. It may, therefore, be imagined what chance the ordinary shop has of detecting counterfeit coin by the feiter. The "duffing" half-crowns and shillings nailed to counters or broken in two by the vice are poor affairs, at which the scientific coiner would turn up his nose in contempt as a disgrace to his art. Unquestionably, plenty of false coin is in circulation unsuspected, though not a great deal of it is manufactured in this country. Much of it comes from the Continent, and even more from America, where some of the most finished counterfeiters follow their art in private laboratories, fitted up ostensibly for some honest business. They practise as chemists or analysts, or they are electro-platers in a small way, or pretend to make a trade of supplying sets of medals for the numerous museums continually being founded in the New World. Certain it is that some of the best work of this description is turned out by the American coiners, and that some of them even go boldly to work by sending circulars to likely customers, though it may be shrewdly suspected that when they show their hands so openly as this they are either acting as traps for the police, or are endeavouring to get into their power incautious knaves, from whom they may extract blackmail in the shape of hush-money.

The fact that we have no frontier, and are, therefore, unfamiliar with foreign coin, is our safeguard against counterfeiting, unless of the most adroit description. The ordinary English tradesman declines to accept French or German gold or silver, and of course the money-changer makes it his business to see that what passes over his counter is genuine. The gradual diminution of the varieties of European coinages is also materially aiding the inexperienced traveller from being cheated by base circulating mediums. The voyager who has changed a sovereign at Panama must remember the extraordinary collection of coins he was asked to accept. But until all the States of the German Empire adopted one denomination, the money circulating in such a city as Hamburg was even more extraordinary. Apart from the circumstance that no one short of a "gold-wechsler" could ever exactly apportion the value of Hamburg schillings and marks, worn until they resembled moderately round pieces of tin, there were Prussian thalers, and silver-groschen, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin thalers, marks, and schillings, and Bremen thalers, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian rigsdalers, marks, and speciedalers, all of a totally different value, with, perhaps, some Dutch guilders, and Austrian or Rhineland florins, in the change the bewildered tourist received, the ease with which false money could be passed on the unwary led to a vast deal of counterfeiting which is no longer so easy. But the question is still unsettled whether there is much, if any, forging of paper currency going on? The Bank of England declares that, so far as they are concerned, it is probably non-existent, and the numerous Banks of issue throughout the Kingdom have little to complain of in this respect. Yet even the Bank of England is protected from fraud by a very slender bulwark. This bulwark consists solely in the quality of the paper and the watermark. The Bank paper is made by one firm alone, and except by burglary against which extraordinary precaution is taken, it is absolutely impossible to obtain a scrap of it. Yet there is little difficulty in forging the legend on the surface. Indeed, science is now stimulating a competition race between the honest man and the rascal, who is utilising its discoveries for the purpose of cheating him. But as the law can work openly, does not dread the treachery of a confederate, and has superior resources on its side, the result may be regarded without trepidation.—*Standard.*

A NEW ELECTRIC TRAMCAR.

AN electric tramcar has just been successfully tried in Paris; and, if the projectors are correct in their estimate as to the cost, we may speedily expect a new order of things in the matter of street locomotion. It is not every thoroughfare that will admit of a tramway, but if we can have a noiseless, self-propelled vehicle traversing the rails, there can be no question that such a mode of transit will be amazingly popular. The Paris experiment, as narrated by our correspondent, is certainly encouraging. The electric tramcar, laden with engineers and journalists, among whom was M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, traversed the streets and boulevards of Paris for a distance of thirty English miles, the time occupied being about three hours. The vehicle was under perfect control, and there was no hitch or breakdown of any kind. The crowning statement of all is that "the estimated cost is one half that of horse trams." The proof of this must be found in practice. Estimates are apt to be illusory and a single journey cannot be held as conclusive. The Paris car does not take the electric current from the rails, after the manner of the electric-railways, but carries its motive force in a set of Faure accumulators. There is an important statement that the car was turned with ease off one set of tram lines on to another across several yards of unmetalled ground. We are tempted to ask whether the smooth and hardened asphalte which is now employed for roadways might not be available for an electric tramcar instead of rails. If so, the traffic of the streets would at once be immensely facilitated. The inexorable path of the tramcar is an embarrassment to the throng of ordinary vehicles and the rails themselves are a perpetual nuisance. But we must be content to get on by degrees. Tramways naturally suggest the use of mechanical power. Steam locomotives are not in harmony with the general street traffic, however deftly they may be constructed. Compressed air offers advantages, and has been tried with very fair results. But if electricity will do the work, we seem to get what we want, especially if the power is self-contained. Possibly the most critical point is that which has reference to the weight of the secondary batteries. The Paris vehicle was equal in size to a three-horse tramcar, and the Faure accumulators are said to have weighed "some fifty hundredweight." Two tons and a half constitute a tremendous load, if carried all at once, but the journey might have been satisfactorily performed in five-mile sections, in which case less than half-a-ton weight of accumulators would have been carried at one time. Ingenuity will, of course, be exercised to improve upon the existing conditions. Enough has been done to arrest attention, and to show that a self-propelled vehicle is not altogether a dream.

WAR AND ANNEXATION ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

THE following letter from Sierra Leone, August 23, appears in the *Standard*:—

A Queen's Proclamation has been issued in the West African Settlements, bearing date the 7th August last, authorising the annexation of the territories at Sherbro belonging to Messee, Queen of Massah; Kong Mahoorah, Chief of Topan; Pen Yiggy, Chief of Byannah and others, and embraces the greater portion of the Kittam country, abutting on the Atlantic Ocean, and including all islands and sand banks adjacent thereto, and half-a-mile inland. This further extension of the Colonial possessions gives to the British an uninterrupted stretch of territory from Sierra Leone to the boundaries of Liberia. The [illegible] Treaty for this cession of [illegible] by Queen Messee and [illegible] palaver held during [illegible] Camalay, which was the furthest point reached by General Turner in his expedition as far back as 1826, and a decayed cotton tree is still shown which the General partly destroyed before the native chiefs, by a cannon ball to mark the extreme boundary of British territory in that direction.

In explanation of this news and in continuation of my previous letters, I may state that, following the successful campaign up the Small Boom River, which resulted in the destruction of Gbowe's stronghold with great loss of life, a third expedition was sent from Sherbro' for the purpose of encouraging the Allies in the destruction of the remaining towns in Gbowe's territory, and also to convince the Native tribes and their turbulent chiefs of the useless demonstration that the Government were able to reach them in their fever-stricken creeks and rivers. The force detailed for this purpose consisted of one company of the 2d West India Regiment, under Captain Skelton and Lieut. Dunn, and eighty rank and file of the Constabulary, under Captain Jackson and Mr. Revington. The Administrator, Mr. Pinkett; the Acting Civil Commandant, Mr. Laborde; and Dr. Jarret accompanied the expedition. The Colonial steamer Prince of Wales, having in tow the boats filled with the troops, left Sherbro' early in the morning of the 7th of June, and steamed down the Shebar River. Through the courtesy of the Agent of the French Compagnie du Sûingal, who owns large stores in the district, a steam launch of light draught was placed at the disposal of the Government, and proved most useful, as it towed the large boats containing the supplies and ammunition necessary for the expedition. The Prince of Wales, owing to her draught, was unable to proceed past Shebar; the thirty-two boats were accordingly manned, and the breeze being favourable, sails were hoisted, the bugle sounded the "Advance," and we were soon skimming along the Big Boom and Kittam Rivers. The estuary was about three miles wide at this part; and the scene presented was an animated and picturesque one as the flotilla of boats, full of armed men in bright uniforms, spread over the narrow expanse of water sparkling in the morning sun, the low river banks, covered with mangrove bush, on the roots of which clusters of oysters grow in profusion, and the monotonous background occasionally relieved by the stately palm.

A sudden change, however, soon occurred; a dark mass of black clouds appeared on the horizon, and rapidly approached us towards us, while sheet and forked lightning of great vividness flashed through the lowering sky, followed by peal after peal of heavy thunder. An African tornado was upon us, and soon burst with the greatest fury. All sails were immediately struck, and every endeavour made to keep the boats' heads to the wind under the lee of the mangrove, but in vain. The storm. Rain fell in torrents for over an hour, when the sky again cleared, and the sun made its welcome appearance, and soon dried our soaked clothes as we again proceeded on our journey. Gbap was reached about noon, and our unexpected arrival caused considerable excitement and commotion. On landing, to our surprise, a salute of twelve guns was fired from some old nine-pounders which had been obtained many years previously; and, as doubts had been expressed as to Pah Tucker's sincerity to the Government, this act of loyalty gave the Administrator considerable satisfaction. However, it was afterwards ascertained that this salute was intended to warn the enemy of our approach, and we felt humiliated and annoyed at being so easily and completely duped by this wary Chief's artifice. The town is defended by a double stockade, contains between two and three thousand inhabitants, and is under British protection; the houses consist of the usual mud huts of conical shape, which appear to be general to all African tribes as far as Ashantee.

At daybreak we continued up the rapidly-narrowing river against a very strong current; but, the breeze being still favourable, by dint of sails and hard pulling the rate of advance was fairly maintained. Nothing of interest occurred to relieve the monotony other than occasional tropical birds and the annoyance from the repeated attacks of the mangrove fly, the sting of which is most painful; and the order to halt at Toom was gladly obeyed. On landing, the town was found to be deserted, the inhabitants having fled from fear of Gbowe, who had pillaged and burnt those places on his way to Kelfiter. The "duffing" half-crowns and shillings nailed to counters or broken in two by the vice are poor affairs, at which the scientific coiner would turn up his nose in contempt as a disgrace to his art. Unquestionably, plenty of false coin is in circulation unsuspected, though not a great deal of it is manufactured in this country. Much of it comes from the Continent, and even more from America, where some of the most finished counterfeiters follow their art in private laboratories, fitted up ostensibly for some honest business. They practise as chemists or analysts, or they are electro-platers in a small way, or pretend to make a trade of supplying sets of medals for the numerous museums continually being founded in the New World. Certain it is that some of the best work of this description is turned out by the American coiners, and that some of them even go boldly to work by sending circulars to likely customers, though it may be shrewdly suspected that when they show their hands so openly as this they are either acting as traps for the police, or are endeavouring to get into their power incautious knaves, from whom they may extract blackmail in the shape of hush-money.

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HOW TO HANG.

FIVE minutes after the arrival of the telegram announcing Marwood's death, a tall, stalwart man of some fifty to sixty years of age, entered a newspaper office in London and asked for the editor. On being interviewed he explained his business as follows:—"Some time ago I read an article in the *

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 5.

THE failure of the well known house of Suse and Sibeth, of London, is announced with liabilities to the extent of £250,000. The firm was established as far back as 1815, and at one time did a large and ucrative trade. Latterly, they have been chiefly known in the India trade as financial agents, but some time ago their credit became impaired, so that their failure need take no one by surprise.

Money appears to be in increased demand in London, and the Bank of England's returns published yesterday are of an unfavourable nature. The reserve of notes has fallen to £12,900,000, a decrease of £1,900,000 when compared with that of the preceding week, and the Bullion also shows a fall of £600,000. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities, which stood at 47 per cent. last week, is now 44 per cent. In the open market three months' Indian bills are still discountable at ½ per cent. below the Bank's rate, and four months' at ⅝ below. Rupee Securities have given way ½, the closing quotations for 4 and 4½ per cents. being £80¾ and £94⅝ respectively per one thousand rupees. French Rentes and the Indian Sterling Loan are unaltered, but three per cent. Consols are again quoted at 101, a drop of ½. The Chartered Mercantile Bank pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the past half-year. The closing rates for the leading Bank stocks are as follows :—Orientals, £12 ; Chartereds, 23·10 ; Mercantiles, £16-10 ; Hongkongs, £59.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed is dull, and Calcutta to arrive *via* Canal has declined to 40s. 6d. per quarter, *via* Cape to 41s. 6d. No change in other Seeds and Wheat.

The Manchester Market is strong.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm both for Americans and Surats. Arrivals dull. Sales 15,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. Fair Dhollera and Fair Oomrawuttee on the spot have advanced 1-16d., say to 4d. and 4 1-16d. respectively per lb. There is no alteration in the other quotations. Fully Good Fair Westerns to arrive are quoted at 4¼d. Good Fair Tinnevelly, September-October, at 5 11-16d. In New York Middling Uplands on the spot has fallen to 10⅛ cents., a reduction of ⅛ cent., but "futures" for the month of January show an increase of 2 points, the closing quotation being 10·81 cents. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883	1882	1881
Total receipts up to Wednesday	421,000	465,000	629,000
Thursday's receipts	25,000	32,000	24,000
Total since 1st Sept.	446,000	497,000	653,000

EXCHANGE is steady both for ready and forward delivery. Being mail-day, the reported transactions were limited. In Calcutta there has been a slight advance ; Telegraphic transfer can be had there at 1-7/8 ; six months' Credits 1-8⅛d. Bar Silver is unchanged at 50 15-16d. per oz. :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	fcs. 2·09½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady, and rates have recovered a little. 4 per cents., Rs. 98¾ : 4½ per cents., Rs. 103¾.

SHARES.—Some Berars and Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 645 and Rs. 407½ respectively. There is a slightly better feeling in mill shares, and a few Bombay Uniteds were sold at Rs. 1,015 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 500 ; Hindostans at Rs. 1,090 ; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,130 ; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 995 ex-div. ; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,320 ex-div. ; Nationals at Rs. 990 ; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,025 ; and People of Indias at Rs. 280.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the firm tone of the Liverpool Market, there has been little or no inquiry here either on the spot or for forward delivery. Exporters, in fact, are loth to follow up the recent rise, while the current prices here compare very unfavourably with even those ruling there at present.

NEW CROP.—It is reported that the weather has cleared up at Khangaum, and there is now sunshine, which will have a beneficial effect on the plants. The monsoon, however, does not appear to be over yet.

		Per candy
Oomrawuttee,	F.G.	..... Rs. 177
Do.	Good	..... „ 171-172
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 166
Dholleras	F.G.	..... „ 164
Do.	Good	..... „ 170-172
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 164
Westerns	Good	..... „ 160
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 152
Dharwar Saw-ginned,		..... „ 172
Comptas		..... „ 150
New Machine-ginned Broach, Good		..... „ 211 Mar.
„ Oomrawuttee	Good	..... „ 180-181 „
„ Bengal	Good	..... „ 146 „

IN SEEDS and WHEAT we have no change to notice, the business taking place being of a quiet nature. [illegible] prices are hardening.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	855
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	5 do.	93

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	160	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,000
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,160
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	380xd
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 75	645
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	68
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,020
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,220
Dholleras P. & G. Co	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,325
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	330 p.a.	2,915
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.a.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250		330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	407½
New Indian Press	3,400	125	125	Rs. 30	235
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	660
Stad Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	585
Stad & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,210
Sassoon Press Co	200	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		65	800xd

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	812½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 14	377½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	565
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	139
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	18¾p.c.	515
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	875xd
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	42xd
Bombay United	5,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,015
Budneira M'fg. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	415
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	750
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	840
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	500
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	845
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	860
Goiam Babu S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	480
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	680
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,090
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,180xd
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	560
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	580
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,130
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Manufactures	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,030xd
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	133
Madhavji United	950	1,000	1,000	150 p.c.	3,000xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,995xd
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,320xd
Massoon Spinning Co.	5,000	350	350	Rs. 12	335
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,530
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,025
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	702½
Parell S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	320
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	280
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	285
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,500
Somerderas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	980
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	51 5xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	775
Western India S. & M. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	990

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£23	218 3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13 0-14-5	do.	35
Ditto	..	£20	6 5-7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	1-13-1	do.	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,000
Do. New shares	61	£18	5-5-0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	..	66
Bombay saw Mills	100	3,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118	100	100	Rs. 5	111x / 102x
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,425
Do. New Shares		500	300	..	390
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3600xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	85
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	14
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. s.	357
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	338
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	15,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Ripon Gold Mg Co. Ld.	40,000 A	10	10	..	2½
Do. do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	30
Scoady & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	11[illegible]
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,000	25	25	Rs. 1	15
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 1½	1,230
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	15	275
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000		25	..	all

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Italia, 1,711 tons, Captain A. G. Allen, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Malacca, 1,044 tons, Captain Schadt, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and 50 deck passengers.

THE steamer Maud Hartman, 1,069 tons, Captain E. McDowell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt, &c.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, will sail to-day for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst., from Delagoa Bay, Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and Mr. J. Cassidy, and 62 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 605 tons, Captain H. Barton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd. Mr. Gothard, Mr. R. W. Rowland, Surg. Monk, Mr. T. Ingle, Miss Peacock, Mr. S. Harper, three Regimental men, and 26 distressed sea men of the wrecked steamer Airy.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, 1,579 tons, Captain S. F. Cole, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst., from Australia &c., with Australian and China mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Sydney.—Mr. Hemme, Mr. J. S. Lavery, Miss Cadell, D. J. S. Thompson, Col. Macdonald, Mr. R. Findon, Mr. J. Burnand, Major Wimberley, Captain and Mrs. Wheeler, and Mr. McLeod. From Melbourne.—Mr. Thompson, Miss Collins, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Barnett, Mr. E. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Hind, Mr. Chalk, Mr. A. Clanwell, and Mr. Ode. From Glenely.—Mrs. and Miss Lyell, Master Lyell, Dr. G. G. McLaree, Mr. and Mrs. Muggeridge, Mr. J. Scott, and Mr. Anderson. From Hongkong.—Mr. Hussonally. From Singapore.—Five natives. From Colombo.—Mr. Howarth, Mr. Tomkinson, and Mr. F. Simpson, From Sydney to London.—Mr. Edwards.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Mecca (s)	Mitchell	Delagoa Bay, Sept. 2.
	Assam (s)	Cole	Sydney, Sept. 5.
5	Punjaub (s)	Barton	Bussorah, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	Trieste, &c.
	Malacca (s)	Schadt	Zanzibar, &c.
	Maud Hartman (s).	McDowell	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Euphrates, Simpson, to Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Italia, Allen, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
1 Rajpootana (s)....Lewis ....Singapore, Sept. 13.
Cocouada (s).....Whittard ...Rangoon, Sept. 22.
Quetta (s) .....Templeton...London, Aug. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1.—Steamers Bassein, Polluce and Mira. Ships Dawpool and Loch Eck.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—100 boxes tinplates, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Wistow Hall s—10 cases billiard slates and 2 cases hardware, John Roberts and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—14 bales paper, *Times of India*.
Africa s—4 casks paint, Abdoolcadur Abdoolhoosein.
Guy Mannering s—19 cases Cutlery, Palmer and Co.
Ganges s—5 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nepaul s—1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.
Verona s—25 packages books, Maskoney, Ewing, Thacker and Co ; 12 casks paints, Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee and Co ; 7 cases musical instruments, S. Rose and Co ; 10 cases aniline dye, Cuma Ramjee ; 7 boxes types, 3 cases ink and 1 case portraits, The *Times of India* ; 16 cases printing materials, G. Claridge and Co ; 27 packages books, stationery and medicines, Cooper and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—25 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co ; 135 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co ; 24 bales cotton, Chuturbhooz Khimjee ; 113 bales cotton, Domesee Nagsey and Co ; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 72 bales goat hair, 2 bales rags and 1 bale hemp rope, Ghella Bharmull ; 14 bales skins, Kamal Gangjee ; 15 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 100 bales cotton, A. C. Dady and Co.
Clan Murray s—1,600 cwts wheat, Nursey Khuttaw ; 2,003 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Allarakhia.
Hispania s—75 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 7,812 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 9,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co ; 9,680 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Patna s—11½ cwts turmeric, Gopall Shewram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Verona s—200 cwts onions, Hussen Babon ; 8 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 9 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 11 chests opium, Sewnath Tanmull ; 24 chests opium, Dewkoopoor, Sewnath Tanmull ; 11 chests opium, Moolchund Suntockchund ; 30 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 21 chests opium, Goolraj Singhany ; 61½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 22 chests opium, Joharmull Moolchund ; 6 chests opium, Budrichund Premsook ; 18½ chests opium, Hazarimull Nursingdass ; 18 chests opium, Samruthroy Khetseedass ; 56 chests opium, Oomanad Viswanath ; 30 chests opium, Rammarayen Buldew ; 31½ chests opium, Goolabroy Mungolchund ; 15 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 9 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram ; 6 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 5 chests opium, Oodeyram Dhadha ; 13 chests opium, Jusraj Chetram ; 10 chests opium, Rajroop Srikison ; 27½ chests opium, Ramchund Buldew ; 19 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 15 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy ; 13 chests opium, Dewkoover Ramkoover ; 13 chests opium, Bindrabun Balchund ; 128 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Italia s—196 bales cotton, Mooljee Somersee.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
(If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p.m.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

381-80—Smith and F.—Premjee Heerjee and others vs. Goolam Hoosein Meya Jan and another—Craigie, L. and O.
558-80—Shapurji and T.—Pranjiwandas Nuthoobhoy vs. Nagji Jaitha—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Gungabai vs Puttoobai and another—E. Wilkin.
In person—Budhajee Balojee vs Kamlebai and others—Balkrishna and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

8-82—J. C. Cama.—Heerjee Vussonjee and another vs. Vulubdas Hurjeewan and others.—Crawford and B ; Pestonjee K., and in person.—Part heard.
9-82—J. C. Cama—Heerjee Vussonjee and another vs. Vadilal Sakurchund and others—Crawford and B.; Pestonjee K. ; and in person.
403-82—Cleveland, L. and N.—Premchund Roychund vs. the Gordon Mills Co. —Craigie L. and O.
478-74—Jefferson B. and D.—Goculdas Currumsey vs. The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co.—Shapurjee and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.

Trotter, Major, Staff Corps, on leave.

OCTOBER 4.

Watson, Major, Comdg. Colaba Depot., from leave, from Poona.
Wilmbersley, Major, Deputy Supt. of Police, on leave, from Australia.
Edwards, Lieut., on duty, from Murree.

OCTOBER 5.

Macdonald, Col., 12th Bengal N.I., from leave, from Australia.
Monks, Surg., on duty, from Sukkur.
Wheler, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Grant, Surg. Major, on retirement, to England.
Lindsell, Lieut., 15th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Reid, Col., 12th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
Trotter, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Nesbit, Captain, 17th Bombay Lancers, from leave, to Mhow.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 2.)

Mr. J. P. Fiddian, Acting Head Assist. to the Colr. and Magte., Kistna, privilege leave for one month and seventeen days, from 6th Oct.

Mr. J. H. A. Tremenheere, to act as Sub-Colr. and Joint Magte., Chingleput, during the absence of Mr. Sewell on privilege leave.

Lieut. J. A. Wyllie, S.C., to be Comdt. of a Battn. Nayar Brigade, vice Major Haleman, replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The following intimation received from the Secretary of State is republished :—R. F. Chisholm, Uncov., Exc. Engr., First Grade, and Consulting Architect to Govt., 12 months' furlough ; Major J. L. L. Morant, R.E., A.I., C.E., Exc. Engr., First Grade, to officiate as Consg. Architect to Govt, during the absence of Mr. R. F. Chisholm on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut. J. A. Wyllie, S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cleland-Henderson, S.C., Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions, is granted privilege leave for thirty days from 4th Oct.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. *** AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. BERENICE and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	„ 36	„	or „	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	„ 6	„	or „	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

HORBURY—October 5, at Byculla, Annie Beryl, the Infant daughter of G. F. and Mary Horbury.
MORRISON—October 4, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Mr. John Morrison, Engineer, of Greenock, Scotland, aged 29. (Home papers please copy.)
PAFFARD—October 5, at 23, Grant Road, in the 49th year of her age, Ann, the beloved wife of C. S. Paffard, Health Department, Municipality.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HORDERN—September 21, at Rangoon, the wife of P. Hordern, of a daughter.
MARTIN—August 20, at Belgaon, Chittagong, the wife of S. Y. Martin, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOLESWORTH—McLEAN—September 10, at Cawnpore, H. C. Molesworth, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to Margaret Amelia, widow of Surgeon-Major McLean, A.M.D.

DEATHS.

D'OYLY—September 5, at Darjeeling, Mabel Diana Rochfort D'Oyly, daughter of W. H. D'Oyly, aged 2½ years.
HEZELITNE—October 1, at Allahabad, Mrs. Elizabeth Hezelitne, formerly of Rajpoor, aged 75 years and 9 months.
MOORE—September 30, at Bellary, Major F. G. F. Moore, Staff Paymaster, the Royal Fusiliers.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S remarks at Belfast have not more than a conventional importance, and will bring but cold comfort to the angry moods of Calcutta. It is reasonable and proper enough for a Conservative chief to contemplate Liberal doings "with alarm," but this intellectual attitude is too normal a one to carry much significance in any particular case. Probably Sir Stafford's observations are principally intended as a salve to wounded spirits, for no one knows better than he does that the policy of Lord Ripon, which is attacked with so much childish exaggeration, is simply a development of the Conservative policy as formulated fifteen years ago by Lord Derby, by Lord Mayo, and by himself. Indeed it would not be a difficult task to show that the Liberal administration of the Duke of Argyll was in questions of domestic policy distinctly less liberal than that of his predecessors, and that Lord Lytton discovered more support for his peculiar views on those questions in the Duke's despatches than in those of earlier Conservative Secretaries. It is not probable, therefore, that the Conservative chiefs attach such singular value to the good-will or applause of Bengal that they will commit themselves to principles or a line of action which might hereafter prove a source of grave embarrassment in their administration of India, and which cannot, it is clear, win much support in England. Here all objects have become strangely distorted in a mist of exaggeration ; but unexcited people at home see that the Empire will not be exposed to collapse because a few selected and trained native Judges are entrusted with powers in the mofussil less extensive than those which have long been exercised by their countrymen in the Presidency towns, and which are further limited by the right of appeal.

THE news from Madagascar will doubtless strengthen the peace party in France, and is perhaps not unconnected with the rumoured resignation of General Thibaudin. These multiplying difficulties, holding out the prospect of indefinite demands of men and money, are calculated to carry agitation and alarm into thousands of French homes. The French Army is not raised to defend a colonial empire, but to guard the soil of France, and maintain, or perhaps more correctly, recover, her European position. These distant and dubious undertakings are therefore profoundly unpopular, and we cannot but believe that the pressure of opinion in this direction has been making itself increasingly felt in Paris during these protracted negotiations with China.

A STATEMENT appears in the Allahabad paper that it has been "settled" that the Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill will be passed within the first fortnight of the cold weather Session of the Supreme Legislative Council at Calcutta. This statement is incorrect. Nothing of the kind has been settled. Our special correspondent at Simla has given with exactness the real state of the case with regard to the future of the Bill. The Calcutta memorialists asked that the opinions of the local authorities on the Bill should be published without delay, which was done ; and next, that if the Bill were not there and then withdrawn upon the sight of those opinions, it should be at least postponed until Parliament had an opportunity of considering the opinions and pronouncing on the question whether, having regard to their tenour, the Bill should be proceeded with or withdrawn. The opinions were forwarded in August last to the Secretary of State, to whom the prayer of the memorialists has also been made known. It rests with him, or rather with the Ministry, to say whether the Bill—since it is not to be withdrawn—shall be postponed or dealt with in the usual course. This question has by no means been "settled" as yet either one way or the other. It is not expected that any definite conclusion will be arrived at before November, for until then the Ministers, now dispersed for their holidays, will not have begun to return to London. They will be influenced, as has been already stated in these columns, by considerations which seem to have been altogether overlooked by the Calcutta memorialists, who have apparently been influenced exclusively by the desire to retard the passing of the Bill, letting the future take care of itself. The first consideration, though by no means the most weighty, is of course the probability of a hostile vote of the House of Commons being challenged by the Conservative party on this issue. During the last Session that party taken as a whole was much more unwilling than the Government to join battle on a question in which the Conservative leaders who have held office are one and all hampered by despatches stronger and more "sentimental" by far than any penned by Liberal statesmen either of the present or any former Administration. They flatly refused to lead a debate in the last Session, in which these despatches would certainly have been flung in their faces, and when Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett endeavoured to force the fighting, he was ignominiously counted out. There were only twenty-nine members present on that melancholy occasion, and of the twenty-nine twenty were Liberals and just nine were Conservatives. What likelihood then is there that the Conservatives will fight in 1884 a battle which they successfully avoided in 1883 ! And if the Opposition as a responsible political body will not take the question up, is it worth while to give Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and his not very numerous following another chance of doing so on their own account ? Can any reasonable politician doubt the result of an appeal to the House of Commons under such conditions ? The temptation to the Government to secure a victory as decisive as that which re-established their authority in respect of the Suez Canal question may prove too great to be resisted. And no one can as yet say whether it will be resisted or not.

We have said that the consideration to which we have just adverted was by no means the most weighty with which the Ministry would have to deal in coming to a conclusion on the question of postponement. Whether the Conservatives as a party would challenge a vote on the Bill is after all not very vital, for whether they did or not the Government would be morally certain of the result in so far as the action of the regular Opposition was concerned. But it is by no means certain that once the question was fairly thrown into the Parliamentary arena it would be confined to the very simple question of the Bill or no Bill. The Radical section of the Liberal party might deem the opportunity too good to be lost to strengthen the Bill. The argument that the measure only removes one of a number of anomalies and is therefore not worth the trouble of passing has not fallen on inattentive ears. If some free lance on the Liberal side were to move an amendment recommending that a clean sweep should be made of all race distinctions in respect to the criminal tribunals of India, it would be well-nigh impossible for the Government to parry it, and if carried, clearly the intentions of the Calcutta memorialists would not be advanced in any way. Had the Calcutta politicians who have constituted themselves the leaders in this movement, and displayed throughout so much of that zeal which Talleyrand regarded with such dread, possessed even an elementary knowledge of the habitual temper in which the House of Commons approaches the consideration of such questions, they would have hesitated before asking that the Ilbert Bill should be subjected to the fierce and often transforming fires of Parliamentary debate. This very question of race disqualification in the case of native judges has been the subject of discussion more than once in the House of Commons, and that at a time when it was far less Radical than it is now. But it may be doubted whether any Liberal caucus of the present year of grace ever used language more contemptuous of Calcutta opinion than did the House of former years when laying down the broad principle which is now so insanely challenged. If our good friends, the editors of the Calcutta papers, would read and reflect upon the debates in the House of Commons when the Charter Act was [illegible] of the provisions of that Act was subsequently brought on and disposed of with scant ceremony, they would be in a better position than they are now to advise their constituents on matters of great political importance. If the House of Commons debates be too depressing in this connection, a glance at the discussion on the Charter Act in the House of Lords in the year just mentioned would be instructive. The fact that the very unsentimental Duke of Wellington declared that as natives were excluded from political and

TELEGRAMS.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

The final proofs of the Report of the Education Commission have been sent to Calcutta to be printed off. It is voluminous beyond precedent, the report with its six hundred appendices occupying nearly three thousand pages. When it has been printed, copies will be forwarded to the Secretary of State, the local Governments, and, it is to be hoped, the Press. Government are too busy this year with the Ilbert Bill, the Bengal Rent Bill, and the Exhibition to deal with the subject, but it will form the first subject for consideration next Simla season.

The majority of the Commission concur in the recommendations of the report, dissents being few and not very important.

The report recommends a large addition to primary education, and the incorporation of the indigenous system with the Government system. It practically leaves unaltered the present higher class system, but contemplates greater co-operation therein on the part of local communities.

The carrying out of the Commission's recommendations will involve an enhanced expenditure.

The Viceroy will devote personal attention to the task of giving effect, so far as is practicable, to the recommendations of the Commission.

THE ENGINEERS' COMMITTEE.

The committee of Engineers organised by Mr. Hope to suggest means of reorganising the P. W. Department has reported, but not unanimously. Twenty-four suggestions have been drawn up. These will be taken into consideration by Mr. Hope, the Public Works Member, in consultation with Sir Auckland Colvin, the Finance Member. It is understood the changes recommended would involve additional outlay. It is doubtful if much will be done until Mr. Cross's special committee decides on the rule applicable to public works in future, as to their extent and the expenditure upon them.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOTING PARTY.

Lord Ripon's shooting party bagged ninety-eight head in two days, including four deer and a fox.

THE LEVEE AND DRAWING-ROOM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

The usual notifications regarding the Viceroy's Levée and Lady Ripon's Drawing-room are published. The dates have been already announced.

MAJOR CONWAY GORDON'S INQUIRY.

Major Conway Gordon has apparently finished his work with reference to the notorious military expenditure business, for his services are replaced at the disposal of the P. W. D.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe :—Colonel H. H. Stansfeld, 274 days ; Brevet-Colonel T. Lamb, 273 days ; Major G. F. L. Marshall, R. E., one year and 131 days ; Major W. H. Meiklejohn, 260 days ; Captain S. W. Martin, 182 days.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ewins, Madras Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of the Depôt at Hasur.

HONOURS FOR INDIAN REGIMENTS.

It is announced that the Queen sanctions the undermentioned Indian Regiments to be designated as follows :—6th Bengal Cavalry, Prince of Wales's ; 7th Bengal N. I., Duke of Connaught's Own ; 20th Punjab N. I., Duke of Cambridge's Own ; 29th Bombay N. I. (Beloochees), Duke of Connaught's Own.

PILOTS' PENSIONS.

The pension of pilots who were in pilot service prior to 30th August, 1883, if drawn in England, is declared payable at the rate of one shilling and eleven pence per rupee. The pension of pilots appointed after that date will be fixed in accordance with the current rates of exchange fixed yearly by the Home authorities.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 5.

The charge of defamation brought against Mr. Robert Knight, Editor of the *Statesman*, by Messrs. Roberts, Morgan and Co., solicitors, was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday. After publication of the alleged libellous article had been proved, Mr. Hedger, of Messrs. Roberts, Morgan, and Co., was called to show malice by stating that two or two and a half years ago, when his firm took possession of the *Statesman* on behalf of the mortgagees, he had a disagreement with Mr. Paul Knight, defendant's son and attorney, the consequence of which was that Mr. Paul Knight had to leave the office. With the evidence of this witness, plaintiff's counsel declared his case closed. Mr. Monmohun Ghose, defendant's counsel, addressed the court on behalf of Mr. Knight at considerable length, contending that while the English law on the subject allowed the defendant in a libel case a very wide latitude, the Indian law on defamation gave him far greater licence, and unless it could be shown that Mr. Knight had been guilty of imputing subornation of perjury to Messrs. Roberts, Morgan, and Co., the case could not stand. Mr. Knight, Mr. Ghose submitted, was completely covered by exception 5, which should be read as part of section 499. He had stated his opinion in good faith, and had kept strictly within the facts of the case ; and though it might be that his opinion was singular, or even extravagant, still so long as he kept within the four corners of the facts of the case of Pigot *vs* Hastie, he could not possibly be charged with defamation. Mr. Ghose's speech was a very able one, and in conclusion he contended that the magistrate should dismiss the case, as the prosecution had not produced any evidence whatever, Mr. Geddes, of Messrs. Roberts, Morgan, and Co., the chief witness, not having been called. His worship, however, at the close of Mr. Ghose's address, read out the charge committing the case to the Sessions under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The defendant then entered into a personal recognisance bond and left the court. The case is looked upon as of considerable importance.

FRANCE AND CHINA IN TONGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCT. 5.

News received here states that the Tongking River is swarming with pirates, who are shot daily. An officer of the Black Flags has been captured with letters in his possession compromising the Chinese Government.

A European has been observed commanding the enemy where the French have had the severest struggle.

General Bouet was superseded because he telegraphed for a whole corps.

EFFECTS OF THE JAVA DISASTERS.

The Java coast is greatly altered. On the north-west the sea has penetrated half a mile inland.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF GENERAL THIBAUDIN.

PARIS, OCT. 4.

It is rumoured that General Thibaudin, the Minister of War, has resigned.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AND LORD RIPON.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking at Belfast yesterday, said that he views the Marquis of Ripon's policy in India with alarm.

MADAGASCAR.

Latest news received from Madagascar states that the Hovas are displaying great activity, and that the French position is weak and precarious.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Houldsworth, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Manchester in the room of Mr. Birley, the deceased member, defeating Dr. Pankhurst, the Radical candidate, by a large majority. The Liberals abstained from voting.

HEAVY FAILURE IN LONDON.

The failure of Messrs. Suse and Sibeth, merchants, has been announced, with liabilities estimated at £250,000.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, OCT. 4.

A new Ministry has been formed here by M. Christie, the members of which favour the Austrian policy. The Radicals are hostile to the new Ministry. The Skuptschina (National Assembly) was opened, but closed after one day's sitting.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, with the outward English mails of the 21st ultimo, left here [illegible] at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and [illegible] Company's s.s. Malwa, for Colombo and [illegible] o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

[illegible] N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here [illegible] Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

[illegible] Co.'s steamer Dacca left here for [illegible], and Colombo yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 4.

[illegible]eamer Djemnah, from China,

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras..... 4

The Manchester market has been strong.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 80½

4½ per cent. 84⅝

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 101

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 102

4% French Rentes..... 107½

Bar Silver ..... 50 15-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £12,000,000, decrease £1,930,000.

Bills Discounted £21,100,000, unchanged.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £23,800,000, decrease £600,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 44 per cent.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of London and China pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the past half-year.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, October 4.

10 p.m. ... 80·1

FRIDAY, October 5.

6 a.m. ... 77·7

10 a.m. ... 83·5

2 p.m. ... 86·0

4 p.m. ... 84·1

We hear from Matheran that most of the best houses are already taken, and the October season promises to be a gay one. Already several visitors have gone up the hill. The Superintendent and Mrs. Boustead went up on Monday last, and the season may now be said to have commenced.

An important question regarding the *status* of the High Court vakils and pleaders was argued yesterday before a full bench of the High Court, consisting of the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Latham. The question arose on an application made by the Pleaders' Association of Western India, requesting the Judges of the High Court to issue a circular to all the Courts subordinate to the High Court, including the Small Causes Court at Bombay, intimating that the High Court pleaders are entitled to practise in those courts without special *sanad* or permission. Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the High Court pleaders, Mr. Shamrao Vithal for the Pleaders' Association of Western India, and Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee for the Small Causes Court vakils and pleaders. The Hon'ble Mr. Marriott opposed the application on behalf of the Advocates of the High Court, and Mr. Jardine on behalf of the Law Association. Mr. Shantaram, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Jardine having addressed the Court during the day, their lordships took time to consider their decision.

Apropos to the announcement that Mr. Justice Scott has taken his passage by an early mail-steamer to Suez, we believe the fact is that his lordship merely takes advantage of the October vacation to run over to Suez and meet Mrs. Scott, returning with her by the next mail-steamer. The denunciations which the *Indian Daily News* has been hurling at the Calcutta judges for running away and adding leave to the vacation, have no application in this instance.

There has been a heavy fall of snow on the higher Himalayan Hills during the last few days. The snowy range was on the 1st inst. unusually bright and dazzling as seen from Simla.

Calcutta was visited by a slight but prolonged shock of earthquake at 7-34 p.m. on Monday.

Nearly half the amount required for the Cavagnari Memorial has now been subscribed.

The statement of the Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1883-84 shows a falling off of 4 lakhs of rupees, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year. This loss seems to have been occasioned by the heavy fall in the export revenues of British Burma, viz., from 25 to 18 lakhs, accounted for by the diminished receipts this year from the rice exports. The returns from all the other Provinces show slight increases of Customs Revenue.

Captain Hext, R. N., Director-General of Marine, is at present, a Calcutta paper says, at Simla, where he has gone to confer with the Military Department on the much-discussed question of the reorganisation of the Indian Marine. One of the subjects to be decided is the grading of the officers of the Department. The Government of India wished that officers of the Indian Marine should have relative rank with officers of the Royal Navy, but this suggestion was opposed by the Admiralty. Officers of the Indian Marine will now be classified with officers on the Indian Civil List ; and as these latter have relative rank with the Royal Navy, the same end will have been reached by an indirect method.

The surveying expedition to the Takht-i-Suleiman has been definitely sanctioned, the Lahore paper says. It will be conducted by Major Holdich, R. E., and will be that enterprising officer's last exploit, we believe, before going home on furlough.

The Punjab Government has been informed that the Chiefs of Pattiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Bahawalpore, as also the Native Chiefs under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Delhi, Hissar, Umballa, Jullundhur, Peshawar, and Derajat, do not intend to visit Calcutta during the International Exhibition. Rajah Sir Shib Dial of Kishenkote is the only native gentleman in the Umritsur division who has expressed his intention of going.

Simla has been amused in a mild way at a little incident connected with the Fancy Fair. Sir Donald and Lady Stewart recently placed their grounds at Snowdon at the disposal of a committee who had organised a Fancy Fair in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The results of the fair were most satisfactory, for during the afternoon the entire stock of goods was disposed of. A military medico, who can claim as his birthplace the most beautiful Isle of the Sea, and who had plunged heavily over various impromptu lotteries, was in happy ignorance of the cause towards which he was so zealous a contributor. He was appealed to for further contributions "in the good cause," whereupon he remarked, "Don't you think I have done enough for the Sind and Punjab Railway ?" His interpretation of the letters S. P. G. was peculiar.

The gross receipts of Indian Railways during the first five months of the current financial year show an increase of upwards of 91 lakhs of rupees as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the net gain in receipts after deducting extra expenses being 51 lakhs. All the different lines share the general increase of traffic, with the exception of the Eastern Bengal and the Madras Railway, and a few short lines which show small decreases. The increase in the East Indian amounts to upwards of 32 lakhs of rupees, whilst the Indus Valley and Kandahar, without the addition of a single mile to the total length open, has nearly doubled its receipts for the five months, viz., from 17½ lakhs of rupees in 1882 to 33 lakhs in the present year.

The annual nominations to the Native Civil Service are due. Regarding the Madras nominations, the local *Times* writes :—"According to the statute, the local Government has to nominate, by the 1st October, in each year, three native candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service. In this year, as on previous occasions, there has been a delay in doing this. The three candidates for 1883 are the sons of Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muttusawmy Iyer, and the Hon'ble T. Rama Row. These three young gentlemen were specially summoned to Ootacamund, as His Excellency the Governor wished to have a personal interview with them. They accordingly proceeded to Ooty, and have returned, to await the result of their visit."

Serious complaints reach the *Statesman* of the way in which the licence-tax is being levied in certain parts of the 24-Pergunnahs. "The tax has become, we are told, a source of great oppression, and is becoming more and more so every year. Petty shopkeepers whose income is not more than Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a month are unable to escape its grasp, the officials never deigning to inspect the books tendered to them, but contenting themselves with a look at the glass cases and other shop fittings of the dealer, to determine his income. The petty shopkeeper is unable to afford the cost of an appeal, and the result is that many of them, whose profits fall far short of the limit of exemption provided by the Act have to pay the tax regularly. The limit of Rs. 500 is a dead-letter altogether. The truth is that such taxation is insanity in India. No Finance Minister fairly qualified for the appointment would resort to such taxation at all in a country like this."

The detailed reports of the condition of the Province of Bantam, the *Straits Times* of September 20 says, show the state of the country to be more hopeful than was at first supposed, though portions of it are covered with ashes to such an extent as to kill the vegetation. The tidal wave swept over a district of low land varying in width from a mile and a half to six or seven miles, and destroyed the villages spread over this plain, the corpses of the inhabitants being left lying on the ground, while the natural hollows in the surface were converted into lagoons of putrid seawater. The burial of the corpses, none of which were recognizable, was being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. Two Dutch men-of-war were cruising in Sunda Straits, to warn vessels of the dangers to navigation, and they also undertake the delivery of letters to ships originally bound to Anjer for orders.

According to the *Saigon Independent*, "the population in the whole of Tongking occupied by the French is perfectly quiet. They accept facts and think only of getting work either on their own account or at the expense of the French Government. M. Harmand, it is said, intends to found a great commercial port at the mouth of Lach Day for the export of the produce of the Tongking provinces between Hanoi and Annam."

With reference to the rumour, telegraphed to China from London, that 15,000 Chinese troops had crossed the frontier of Tongking, the *North China Herald* of September 8 says :—"We believe we are justified in stating that no official intelligence has been received here respecting the rumoured mobilisation of 15,000 Chinese troops across the frontier of Tongking, and that, in the absence of such intelligence, the report is generally attributed to the Chinese ambassador to France. As a matter of fact the existence of considerable Chinese forces on the frontier has been known for some time, and it is possible that it is this which has given rise to the rumour in question at home. But the explanation given by the best-informed Chinese differs widely from that said to be accepted by France. We are assured that it is not the French against whom these troops are marching, but the Black Flags. The Black Flags are credited with far greater hostility towards China than towards France ; and now that they have been in a measure driven back towards the frontier it behoves the Chinese authorities to prevent them overrunning the provinces of Kuangtung, Kuangsi, and Yunnan, which would be the natural result of the recent French successes. There seems nowhere, in fact, for them to go ; and unless China has resolved once for all upon waging a war of extermination against hordes which have been fighting-men from their birth, the prospect of peace in the Southern provinces appears exceedingly remote."

An interesting investigation that lately arose in connection with the shipment of beer to India is mentioned in the report of the Principal of the Inland Revenue Laboratory just issued. It seems that in many of the beer stores in this country there has been a great waste of beer from leakage, caused by the casks having been pierced by a worm called "the borer." The authorities in India were of opinion that the larvæ of the insect must have been originally in the wood of which the casks had been made. The matter was referred to the Inland Revenue Laboratory for a suggestion as to the best means of preventing the ravages of these insects. The Principal of the Laboratory thought it highly improbable that any insect larvæ could survive the dry and moist heat to which the wood is subjected during the making of the casks, and after consultation with one of the best authorities on the subject, and a comparison of the specimens sent with some in the British Museum, the insect was found to be a foreign species of "xyleborus," and one not found in England. A report was therefore made to that effect, with the suggestion that the remedy must consist either in destroying the insects infesting the vessels or stores in India, or in coating the casks outside with paint or varnish so as to resist their attacks. Subsequent information from India tended to confirm the correctness of this view ; for it was stated that when the beer is sent up-country in well-built flats and stored in good godowns having cemented floors and walls of brick or well-tarred wood the "borer" is unknown ; but that a portion of the same consignment sent up by country boats and stored in inferior godowns is immediately attacked. Further proof was afforded by the disappearance of the "borer" from inferior godowns when the floors were flagged and the woodwork well tarred. It is satisfactory to find, notes a home paper, that British insects are thus at all events relieved from the odious imputation of tapping beer-casks in India.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Durban telegraphed on Sept. 13 :—"There is no fresh news from Zululand, where all parties are preparing for the great struggle. My correspondent in the Reserve Territory writes to me that a vessel has been seen to anchor off Port Durnford. Some persons landed from her, and she then sailed away. There can be no doubt that some European adventurers are taking advantage of the indifference and passiveness of the Home Government, in the face of the storm raised by their action with regard to Cetewayo, to intrigue in Zulu affairs for their personal profit and advantage."

Several shocks of earthquake have recently been felt in various parts of New South Wales, the Colonial papers report. At Burrowa, Fish River, Mossvale, Balmain, Dubbo, Macquarie River, Goulburn, Taralga, Bowral, Crookwell, and Kiama, vibrations were noticed, and subterranean boomings were heard, showing that the disturbance was general throughout the colony. There was also considerable agitation of an unusual character of the waters of Sydney and Newcastle harbours.

At a recent meeting of the council of the Melbourne University a letter was received from Mr. E. Langton, stating that he received two medals from the Cobden Club for presentation to the University, to be awarded to students for excellence in political economy. It was decided to accept the medals with thanks.

The idea of organising a fourth Australian Cricket Eleven to visit England is being favourably entertained in the colonies. The principal drawback, the *Argus* says, is the difficulty of arranging satisfactory terms with the English cricketing authorities. The proposition has created a discussion, in which it has transpired that the last Australian Eleven netted little more than ordinary salaries. Several leading cricketers, without whom no Australian Eleven would be complete, have declined to again visit England under the old arrangements, but in the event of the English authorities making some further concessions, it is probable that the fourth Australian Eleven will be the strongest that has yet upheld Australian cricket prestige in the old country.

The Australasian Convention, which is to be held with the view of united or federal action being taken by these colonies to secure the annexation of the Pacific Islands, is to be held in Sydney. The Victorian Premier has agreed to this, the Melbourne *Argus* states, with the object of meeting the convenience of the New South Wales Government, as in consequence of the meeting of Parliament they would be unable to send representatives to Melbourne. The date has not been definitely settled yet, but it will in all probability be in the first week of October. Mr. Service, the Victorian Premier, is in daily communication with the other colonies on the subject.

A three years' contract for the carriage of mails has been concluded between the Victorian Government and the Orient Steamship Company. The service is to be fortnightly, alternating with that of the P. and O. line. The rates of postage are—6d. per ½oz. for letters, 1d. per 1oz. for packets, and 1d. each for newspapers. The duration of the contract is subject to alteration if the colony join the Postal Union. The time allowed for the conveyance of mails between Melbourne and London is 39 days. A fine of £250, with an addition of £50 for every successive 24 hours, is to be paid in case of the time being exceeded. The contract is subject to the approval of Parliament.

The *Nineteenth Century* for October will contain an article on "Indian Government," from the pen of the Hon'ble Fitzjames Stephen.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. AIREY.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIPWRECKED CREW.

The officers and crew of the s. s. Airey, which was wrecked off Rasfartak on the southern coast of Arabia, on the 16th August last, arrived here yesterday morning from Kurrachee by the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Punjaub. The s. s. Airey sailed from Bombay on the 7th August, with a cargo of wheat, for Port Said, and as nothing was heard of her up to the 15th ultimo, an order was issued by the Admiralty department that any vessel-of-war proceeding to Aden should watch for her and assist her if met with. It appears that at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 16th August the Airey struck against a reef off Rasfartak, and as the vessel began to fill very rapidly, it was deemed advisable to take to the life-boats. The crew had barely time to enter the boats, and to save some of their clothing and a few bags of wheat, before the vessel went to pieces. The crew made for the mainland, and landed at Rasfartak. From this point they went to Tibut, a place on the coast about fifteen miles off, and here they remained on the beach over three weeks, from the 16th August to the 11th September, quite exposed to the weather. After the experiences of the crew of the s.s. Knight of the Bath, it can be readily understood that the natives appeared more willing to relieve the men of their scanty baggage than to afford them any shelter or assistance. As long as they remained at Tibut boiled wheat formed their only food, except when it was seasoned occasionally by fish. On the 11th ultimo they fortunately sighted a buggalow, and induced its crew to take them to Muscat, where they arrived after a passage of about eleven days. They stayed here nearly a week, and were well taken care of by the British Consul. The officers speak very highly of the hospitality and kindness, especially, of Mr. J. P. Siqueira, the head clerk and accountant connected with the Political Agency at Muscat. The crew set sail from Muscat in the Punjaub, which arrived here yesterday after calling at Kurrachee, and they are at present in the Sailors' Home. The Airey, which was commanded by Captain Fleet, belonged to Messrs. Wilkie and Turnbull, North Shields. She was classed A-1 at Lloyds, and her registered tonnage was 1,186.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 5th Bombay Lancers go to Quetta.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is spoken of as the probable successor of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, in the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Northern Division, Bombay Army.

Major Payn, 17th Bombay Native Infantry, will probably be transferred to the 16th Bombay Native Infantry as Officiating 2nd-in-Command during the absence of Colonel Griffith, on furlough.

Lieutenants Milford and Bright Smith, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, are permitted to exchange into the 1st and 2nd Battalions respectively. Lieutenants Amesbury, South Yorkshire, and Hussey, Cheshire, have been posted to the 1st and 2nd Battalions of their regiments ; and Lieutenant Boileau, South Yorkshire, is removed to the 1st Battalion. Captain Vincent, 2nd Scottish Rifles, proceeds home for depôt duty. Lieutenants Radcliffe and Ozzard have been appointed Quartermaster and Adjutant, 14th N. I., respectively. Surgeon D. F. Barry is transferred from Meerut to Calcutta in officiating medical charge of the 17th N. I. and Surgeon J. Clarke, from Morar to Cachar, in similar charge of the 12th N. I.

No vessel of the Indian Marine can be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and a Calcutta paper says that a British India steamer will be chartered to convey His Excellency and staff to Madras and back. The party of His Excellency to visit the camp of exercise at Bangalore will consist of about 40 officers, and they will have with them some 60 horses ; so that a special steamer would seem to be a necessity.

Another experiment in the direction of encouraging the country industries is about to be made, an up-country paper notes, at the benefit or expense of the Army. "For the future the gold and worsted badges which decorate the uniforms of our British and native troops are to be obtained, we are informed, in the local markets, and Government are prepared to receive tenders for their supply. As regards the more elaborate ornament, it is well known that work of the kind is done excellently both at Delhi and Lucknow, and the Sassoon Silk Mills at Bombay, we believe, have lately commenced the manufacture of gold lace."

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—How much longer do the powers that be intend to encourage murder and suicide in the Army by allowing each man to retain in his personal charge ammunition which it is quite unnecessary that he should be possessed of ?

Another case of running "amok" has just occurred in Sind in one of the Belooch regiments, which I seem to be rather fond of that excitement ; but the rest of the Army, native and European, manage to get through a fair share of suicide and murder also. Take recent cases in this Presidency alone within the last three years—

1. A sepoy of Jacob's Rifles shot seven or eight, people at Jacobabad.

2. A sowar of the Sind Horse shot two or three native officers somewhere in Beloochistan.

3. A sepoy of the 5th N. I. shot a native officer and (I think) two or three men at Deesa.

4. Colonel Henslowe and several others were shot at Mhow by a sepoy of the Grenadiers.

5. A sepoy of the 16th N. I. shot several people at Poona, and I believe nearly succeeded in shooting his C. O.

I daresay there have been numerous other cases of attempted murder which have not appeared in the newspapers.

The European troops generally content themselves with suicide or a single murder, but the terrible case when three officers of the 108th were shot dead will be remembered by most people who were in this Presidency at the time.

Let it be granted that the ammunition should be available for use at short notice. Then why not have it in a tolerably strong box in each room, secured by a padlock, the key of which would be kept by the N. C. O. in charge of the room or hut ? If the ammunition was wanted, and the key not procurable, the padlock could be wrenched off in a minute by any person who had sufficient authority to order the men to turn out with their arms. But if any other person was seen attempting to force the box, he would promptly be collared by the other men in the room.

On service, of course, men must keep and carry their own ammunition, but then "ladies and liquor," the chief incentives to murder and suicide, are both scarce.

In time of peace, however, both Jack Sepoy and Thomas Atkins are apt to fall into evil habits, simply because they have nothing to do ; and when either goes mad from jealousy (which is generally the case with native "munkers") or drink, he snatches up the rifle and cartridges which are ready to his hand, and proceeds to prove on himself or his neighbours that he can shoot very straight at close quarters.

STOP IT.

THE CAVALRY DRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Being interested in the question of the dress of the Bombay Cavalry and Sinde Horse, my attention has been drawn to the recent articles on the subject in your issues of the 25th and 27th instant respectively.

"Cavalryman" in the first para. of his letter infers that exception is made to the new style of dress adopted. This does not appear to me to be the intention of the writer of the first letter, who from a natural feeling of *esprit de corps* calls attention to the fact that they are sorry to lose the light blue colour, "which they have worn so long, and of which they have always been so proud," but takes no exception to the style and improvements of the new dress regulations. The British soldier still wears the red, though the high caps, etc., of Marlborough's time no longer exist.

On the question of majority, there are four greens against three blues. The Aden Troop, who turn the scale in favour of the dark green, do not, I understand, as a matter of fact keep up their dark green cloth blouses, the climate of Aden being unsuitable for cloth. They should therefore be put out of the question.

With regard to the light blue regiments having got rid of their stock of cloth, "Cavalryman" is probably better informed than I am, but it is not a coloured cloth easily disposed of except at a loss. The question of the two shades of cloth wearing equally well is a matter of opinion, but those who had the opportunity of seeing the two after the Abyssinian Campaign, where cloth was continually worn, would, I venture to think, have pronounced in favour of the dark blue blouses of the Bengal Lancers.

In the 3rd para. of "Cavalryman's" reply, according to his own showing "as a matter of fact, till you put two pieces of dark blue and dark green together, you cannot tell that the dark green is not blue, it is of so dark a shade." Therefore if the light blues were to dye their present blouses dark blue, you would have the whole of the Bombay Cavalry and Sinde Horse regiments alike at once, the light blue men being only put to the expense of about 4 annas a blouse—besides the advantage of being able to retain their dark blue loongees, which they will hardly be able to do with green blouses.

From inquiry I find that the light blue cloth cannot be dyed invisible green in all bazaars ; in some it can only be dyed a light green, the colour of a billiard cloth.

The dark green and dark blue being so nearly alike, as shown above, by adopting the latter it appears to me

similar occurrences in future. While, however, these efforts are being made by the trade, the mercantile community look to Government for assistance in improving the quality of Indian wheat by adoption of measures calculated to induce a more careful and systematic cultivation, which, on account of the imperial importance of the trade, the Government, it seems to the Chamber, are bound to encourage. The Committee would therefore specially request the attention of Government to the evil of growing hard and soft wheats together. The former are greatly in request at all the Mediterranean ports, but when mixed with soft grains of the same description the shipments are either rejected altogether, or mulcted with such heavy allowances as to check the business almost entirely. English millers also strongly object to admixture of hard and soft wheats. In the same way the value of the soft white wheat crops would be increased if they were free from red and also hard grains. Should it be desired by Government, the Committee would forward to Government selected samples of the different suitable qualities of wheat which are at present exported from Bombay, and which are known to be produced in the districts of Guzerat, Khandish, and Nassick, so that, if Government consider it desirable, samples of the same might be distributed, to show the growers the qualities which are required for export and which will command the highest prices. With the view of improving the cultivation of wheat and preventing admixture, the Committee have already suggested that prizes should be given for the best-farmed fields, but they would in addition respectfully suggest that stringent orders should be given to all subordinate European or native Revenue Officers by the various Collectors to make known in every village, either by placard, advertisement, or bataki, or by personal influence, the advantage to cultivators of reaping pure and unmixed grain, and the advantage of separating at seed-time the soft, from the hard, grains, the white from the red, and of sowing them in separate fields. The Committee, though unable to ascertain to what extent the rainfall at certain periods of growth has an effect in rendering the wheat hard or soft, are nevertheless strongly of opinion that if the seed grain were carefully selected, and all hard wheat taken out of seed grain intended to be sown for soft wheat, and all soft grain taken out from what was intended to be hard, the crops would be much less liable to come up mixed. It is a question whether any Government expenditure could be better laid out than in supplying cultivators gratis, for a year or two, with pure soft white, soft red, and hard wheat for sowing; a large amount of pure qualities of each description could be supplied for Rs. 10,000 every year, and the Chamber of Commerce could supply the Bombay Government, in a reasonable time, with quantities of absolutely pure wheat of each description, for distribution to the ryots, if Government would bear the necessary expense of hiring godowns for the purpose, of hiring women for the purpose of picking out all grains of a different description, and of buying the purest lots of wheat in the first instance for the operation. The Committee suggest that Government should give Rs. 10,000 for this object in the first year, which the Chamber might supplement from its funds to the extent of, say, Rs. 1,000. The question would arise,—Could the Government guarantee that when the selected grain was distributed it would be sown? If so, the Committee believe that an enormous improvement would result, that the ryots would see the advantage to themselves of adopting the same course from the higher prices they would get for their grain, and that in future seasons they might do it to a great extent of their own accord. In the opinion of the Chamber, nothing at first but a liberal expenditure of Government money and exercise of influence on the cultivators will work any real improvement, and there is every probability that if the seed grain is not improved within the next year or two the admixture of hard grain with soft, and red grain with white, and *vice versâ*, will go on increasing, and the seed sown will every year be getting more mixed and more difficult to improve. In conclusion, the Chamber would request that all papers in connection with this matter should also be sent to the Commissioners of the Northern and Central Divisions of the Presidency, as it is from their Divisions that the bulk of the wheat grown in the Bombay Presidency, exported from here, comes.

(Signed) J. GORDON, Secretary, and JAMES THORBURN, Chairman.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR THE ARMY.

THE following letter appears in the *Times*:—

Sir,—The success attending the establishment of training schools for the Navy has been so great that I am desirous of your kindly allowing me to advocate the formation of similar preparatory schools for the Army.

Such schools would confer a double benefit upon the nation. They would offer honest employment for thousands of boys between the ages of 14 and 18 who now, through idleness and vicious associations, are being fitted only for our prisons or workhouses, and they at the same time would furnish the Army with well-trained and disciplined recruits ready for immediate service in the ranks, and admirable material for future non-commissioned officers. Candidates for admission into schools can readily be found, not only in London and in large commercial and manufacturing cities, but in almost every village throughout the kingdom, and existing industrial schools would also always supply a certain percentage of eligible recruits. Some persons are of opinion that boys admitted into these more adult schools should be enlisted in the Army at the age of 14 for a term of 15 or 20 years, as it otherwise would be impossible to keep up discipline, or indeed, any control over them until they are old enough for active service.

It has been suggested that industrial training schools for the Army might be supported by voluntary contributions and boys enlisted therefrom into the Army, a bonus being paid to the managers of these schools at the time of such enlistment to cover the cost of the boys' education and maintenance while under their care.

The fatal objection to such a scheme seems to be not only the impossibility of preserving order and obedience among boys at such critical age without military discipline, but the absence of legal authority to keep boys at school longer than they or their parents think fit they shall remain.

This is one of the greatest difficulties with regard to existing voluntary industrial schools, it being found that the good effect of two or three years of careful training is often destroyed in a few weeks by boys leaving school of their own accord without prospect of permanent employment, or being removed by their parents as soon as they think them capable of earning a little money.

Such boys are once more contaminated by the evil example of home life, or, owing to the inability of their parents adequately to provide for them, rapidly sink into a condition of worse poverty than that they were rescued from when first admitted into the school.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to point out the utility of industrial training schools for the Army, this being acknowledged by all. The great and, indeed, only objection seems to be their expense and by whom it is to be borne.

Taking the average annual cost at ordinary industrial schools to be £25 per boy (including all expenses), which is a very high average, industrial training schools established by Government for 500 or 1,000 boys could easily be maintained at a cost of £15 per annum; and, indeed, if rent, rates, and taxes be excluded, and the industrial schools be made to a certain extent self-supporting, they ought to be carried on at an annual cost of £10 per boy. Whether the cost of such schools be borne by the Home or War Office is a matter of detail, but if, by a yearly expenditure of £10,000, 1,000 well-trained and disciplined recruits are added to the Army, and as many youths rescued from a vicious and criminal career it appears to many that the experiment is well worth a trial, and will probably be attended with most satisfactory results, such as will lead to a number of industrial schools being established throughout the country to the increased popularity and efficiency of the Army, and the very considerable diminution of juvenile crime and misery throughout the country.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

WESTMINSTER.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA AT HOME.

THE ruler of the two hundred and fifty millions of which the Chinese nation probably consists is now within five years of his majority, and is an occupant, while yet a minor, of the same apartments in which lived the Emperor who preceded him on the Dragon Throne. There, says the *North China Herald*, he eats with gold-tipped chopsticks of ivory. There he sleeps on a large Ningpo bedstead, richly carved and ornamented with ivory and gold; the same on which the noble-minded Emperor Kang Hsi and Chien Lung used to recline after the day's fatigue last century and the century before. Like one of those living Buddhas who may be seen in a lamasery on the Mongolian plateau, he is knelt to by all his attendants and honoured as a god. There is this difference, that the respect felt for him is more profound than for them. The seclusion in which he is kept also is far more complete. The building in which the Emperor resides is called Yang Hsin Tien, and is a little to the west of the Ch'in Ch'ing Mên in the middle of the palace. At the back of the central gate, on the south side, is the great reception hall. When Ministers of State and others enter for an audience they arrive, five or six in the morning, according to custom, they have to go on foot to the centre of the palace over half a mile, if they enter by the east or west gate; and when they get on in years they can appreciate the Emperor's favour, which then by a decree allows them to be borne in a chair instead of walking. The rooms of the Emperor consist of seven compartments. They are provided with the divan or k'ang, the peculiar institution of North China. The k'angs are covered with red felt of native manufacture, and the floor with European carpets. The cushions all have embroidered on them the dragon and the phœnix. Pretty things scattered through the rooms are endless in variety, and are changed in accordance with any wish expressed by the Emperor. The rooms are in all thirty yards long by from eight to nine yards deep, and are divided into three separate apartments, the Throne-room being middle one. Folding doors ten feet in height open into each of these apartments to the north and south in the centre of each. The upper part of these doors is in open-work in which various auspicious characters and flowers are carved. At the back paper is pasted to admit light to the rooms. The front is ornamented with gilding, sculpture, and varnish of various colours. These doors remain open even in winter, because during that season a thick embroidered curtain of damask is hung in the doorway, which by its weight keeps its place close to the door-posts and prevents cold air from entering. In summer this is replaced by a curtain admitting the breeze on account of its being made of very thin strips of bamboo. The silk which is used in sewing the strips of bamboo together is of various colours, and passing through the texture of the curtain from the top to the bottom is very agreeable to the eye. These thick winter curtains are rolled up to give access when required. Exit and entrance to each side of these curtains by side-doors, the whole front of thirty yards there being a flight of steps fifteen feet wide. The steps, two rows of pillars. The pillars are of a bright vermillion, both within the room and outside, and are decorated with gilt and partly varnished dragons, partly gilt and partly varnished, recently returned from Canton [illegible] valued at 8,000 dollars. [illegible] holding 500 wax candles [illegible] some electrical machines [illegible] curiosities.

[illegible] when an infant [illegible] ght of; otherwise [illegible] ccinate him, for, [illegible] mperor, no lancet can touch him. His mother, the Princess of Ch'un, who is a sister of the Empress of the West, will be raised to the rank of Empress Dowager when he is sixteen, and his father will also be made T'ai Shang Huang. At least this is to be expected by precedent, so that after three years we shall again have two Empresses Dowager, but in this case they will be sisters. The Princess his mother goes in to see him once a month, and kneels when she first speaks to him, but rises afterwards. His father does so too. The Emperor studies Chinese daily for an hour and a half, and Manchu also for an hour and a half. He spends two hours in archery, and riding, and in winter amuses himself with sledging. He has a little brother of five, whom it may be hoped the mother takes with her when she goes to the Palace. The teachers who instruct him kneel to him on entering, but afterwards sit. The Emperor has eight eunuchs who constantly attend him, besides an indefinite number for special occasions. He has his meals alone, and the eight eunuchs wait round him, restraining him if he takes too much of any one thing. His schoolroom is at the back of the Yang Hsin Tien already described, and the hall for conference each morning with Ministers is a little to the east.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN TONKING.

MR. CAMERON, the special correspondent of the *Standard*, writes from.—"Haiphong, Tonquin, July 22":—

The harbour of Hong-Kong presents at night a scene that for beauty of a peculiar kind is probably not surpassed all the world over. The mountain upon the base of which the city is built circles round the bay like a huge amphitheatre, and the streets, rising one above the other, from the water's edge to far up the hillside, are illuminated by myriads of Chinese lanterns that hang over every door, and almost over every window. The successive lines of lights are again reflected in the shimmering waters below, across which flit incessantly the tiny lanterns of the numerous "sanpans" that ply amongst the shipping. But Hong-Kong harbour presents a very different aspect when a typhoon is raging. At the present season these terrific whirlwinds—some of them five hundred miles in diameter—continually traverse the China Sea; and in 1874 the centre of one passed over Hong-King itself. On that occasion the waters of the little bay only a mile or two across were lashed into such fury that great steamers were torn from their moorings and hurled against the quays. The sanpans, which may be termed the gondolas of Chinese waters, were all wrecked, and most of the families who lived upon them were drowned. When a sanpan is chartered, the fare is rowed to his destination by three generations. The grandmother pulls the bow oar, the son or daughter-in-law the stroke, and the youngest born baby, who probably has never been out of the boat, holds the tiller. The memory of the typhoon of 1874 is still vivid in Hong-Kong, and the floating population live in continual terror of being caught by such another. A day or two before I left the island the outside edge of the city was passed over us, and I witnessed the panic which prevailed during its progress. The day had been sultry in the extreme. Even the sparrows seemed exhausted, and when at midnight a sudden gust of hot wind was followed by a steady rush of air in the atmosphere above, an alarm was quickly raised in the harbour. Shouts of terror that could be heard all over the city arose from the crowds of anchored sanpans and cargo boats, and ashore the people hastily arose and made fast their clanging shutters. The coolies got up sail-yards, and the sailing vessels sent down their upper spars. In short, there was uproar all over Hong-Kong. At first there was but little wind below, but high up in the clouds the air could be heard to surge along in an ominous and continuous moan. By morning it was blowing a strong gale, which every minute increased in force. The steamers were leaving their anchorage to seek better shelter over near the mainland, and the wrecks of numerous sanpans, with floating bales of goods, strewed the waters. The helpless misery of the families suddenly forced to leave their homes and take refuge in open ships was pitiful to see, but, fortunately, the veer of the wind, as the cyclone marched along, showed by noon that the worst had passed. Everybody in Hong-Kong has thoroughly mastered the laws of circular storms. It was known that the dreaded centre had gone by, and the panic abated as suddenly as it had arisen.

Navigating the China seas at this season of the year is thus neither pleasant nor safe, and as we steamed out of the harbour on our way to Tonquin the captain of our little boat of two hundred tons scanned his barometer both frequently and anxiously. Forty miles down the coast we passed the Portuguese settlement of Macao, three hundred years old, and once a flourishing port. Hong-Kong has now, however, drawn away its trade, and the city is rapidly tumbling into ruins. Its only industry is the Chinese gambling game of Fan Tan. Public gambling is, of course, prohibited in Hong-Kong, and on Sundays crowds of Chinese, and Europeans, too, come to pass the day at the licensed gambling tables of Macao. The coast is unmistakably Chinese in appearance. No other country but China could possess the peculiarly-shaped low hills, whose peaks, although rounded some of them and others pointed, still all remind one irresistibly of the landscapes patterned on china crockery-ware at home. And then the junks which sail along close to the land are a never-ending source of wonder to the new comer; the lofty sterns of the more distant ones alone show, the remainder of the hulls being concealed below. On up from Macao, that Australia we had two hundred Chinese on board, who were returning with the earnings accumulated during long periods of expatriation. To these the junks were the first real evidence that they were nearly home again, and as we passed close to the first and made out her crew the excitement on our forecastle grew intense. A shout arose loud enough to have wakened from their coffins in the hold the dead Chinamen who had formed a portion of our freight. Indeed, our ordinary stolid and peaceful passengers seemed to go mad at the prospect of seeing their Fatherland again. Their eyes started out from the sockets, their mouths protruded, they chattered excitedly, and, strangest of all, they fought amongst themselves desperately, and energetically, and without any apparent reason. As the engine-room bell struck its first warning note on the land being neared, every all plunged below, and when they emerged again on deck were no longer the slouch hatted, cringing-man nered, European-clothed Celestials of the Australian Colonies. Lengthy pigtails they sported, whose glossy length showed careful attention, notwithstanding the long periods during which they had lain concealed in the undignified coils necessary to protect the owners from the jeers of Australian "larrikins." Then each carried in his hand a dainty fan, that looked as if it had never left China, and natty silk jackets and flowing pantaloons replaced the slop tweed suits of half an hour before. In half a minute after the anchor went down, the entire crowd, thus metamorphosed, had disappeared into the sanpans that at once surrounded the vessel. They had merged once more, and with never a trace, into the vast mass of humanity that swarms over China.

Twenty-four hours after leaving Hong-Kong we sighted the coast of Hainan. Our steamer went at once in search of the French Admiral, whom we found in Along Bay, at the head of the Gulf of Tonquin, until lately the chief station of the fleet that infest these waters. A more suitable haven for gentry of that class it would not be possible to find. For miles and miles we steamed amidst thousands of islets. They were of all shapes and sizes, and every piece on the starboard was represented. Sometimes a ruined castle would seem to appear, at others a cathedral, with towers and chancel complete, all formed by Nature as perfectly almost as if built by human hands. Long lanes and winding channels of water opened up, only to lead to other labyrinths. Indeed, it seemed a mystery how our ship found her way. But the rocks rise perpendicularly from the sea, which is fathoms deep, and we had only to steer our course by the compass as near as the islets would permit. Just as these grew so numerous that to penetrate further seemed an impossibility, we entered a fine open stretch of water over ten miles in breadth, wherein the French fleet lay snugly anchored. Two large transports there were, and an ironclad, the Bayard, newly arrived from Europe, and two other ironclads were daily expected. Besides these we found the ordinary French squadron of the China Station. There were three smart gunboats, a corvette, and an ironclad, all painted in white. Thus, this unknown and secluded bay seemed alive with the tricolour, and it was not pleasant to think that there, within two days' sail of Hong-Kong, lay a force which placed the China Sea, with the hundreds, almost the thousands, of British ships and steamers that daily traverse it, at the mercy of France. The Bayard alone could enter Hong-Kong Harbour and silence its weak defences more easily than were the forts of Alexandria destroyed. The latter at least boasted ten-inch Armstrongs, whereas Hong-Kong possesses nothing stronger than the seven-inch Woolwich gun. The old Audacious, the only British ironclad on the Station, would be hardly able to steam away from the powerful French frigate. Making our way out to sea again through the islands, we steamed towards Haiphong, four hours distant, and arrived there during the night. However successful Tonquin may turn out as a French Colony, there can be no question that, so far as Haiphong is concerned, it can never be a very great port. There are two large bars to be crossed before the anchorage in the river is reached, the outside one formed of sand as hard almost as concrete. Eighteen feet is the greatest depth of water even at high tide, and although that may suffice for coasting vessels, the great ocean steamers which make Hong-Kong a rendezvous can never come to Haiphong. The trade is already anticipated in Hong-Kong, must in the future, as it has done in the past, find an outlet at the British port. Tonquin and Haiphong will simply become feeders to the great commercial centre of Hong-Kong.

As morning dawned we caught our first view of Haiphong, the military base of French operations in Tonquin. The river itself well merits its name of Songkoi, or red waters, the fluid which moved down to the sea being similar in colour to chocolate and almost of the same consistency as that beverage. We were anchored in what is only a subsidiary branch from the main stream, but still the banks of slimy, deep red mud were several hundred yards apart, and between them the current flowed strongly and swiftly. Moored midway were two French gun boats, which, with a few steam launches, and half-a-dozen dilapidated junks, formed the entire shipping. Ashore we could see a native town formed of a single street of bamboo matted houses, nearly a mile long. Separated from it at one end by only a few yards were a score or so of European buildings erected within the plot of land known as the French concession. In the centre was a low entrenchment, mounting at the angles a couple of field pieces and the flagstaff from which the tricolour drooped lazily. Chartering a sanpan that in Hong-Kong would not be allowed to ply, so dirty it was and rickety, I landed on the river bank, and found myself in the midst of a population differing altogether from any I had hitherto encountered over a pretty wide portion of the globe. Slim, diminutive creatures the Tonquinese are, compared with whom even the Bengalee of the Ganges delta is a giant. But, strange to say, the women in most cases are as comely and fair as the men are repulsively ugly. But their size is ridiculous. Of about the same stature as Goorkhas, they on an average probably weigh no more than half the sturdy hill man. The men and women, when the men are dressed at all, are dressed alike. A coloured handkerchief is coquettishly tied round the back of the head, and the other garments are a long loose blouse with wide pantaloons. It is difficult for the new-comer at first to distinguish the sexes. What is most wonderful, however, of the costumes now in fashion is the headdress which the belter off Tonquinese ladies wear. A "mushroom shaped basket" might perhaps describe it; but then the mushroom must be of the size of a drawing-room table. Add two enormous tassels pendant on either side, and place underneath a Malay-featured, sallow-complexioned doll of about fifty pounds weight, and some idea may be formed of a Haiphong belle. Men and women, as in China, all carry fans. Indeed, I have seen coolies, whose walking costume was limited to a fan and the woven substitute for a fig leaf which so often suffices for clothing in the East. In new English settlements, after the public-house which has attracted attention to the locality, the first buildings erected are generally a church and a prison. Frenchmen always begin with a cafe restaurant, and so Haiphong already boasts its establishment of that description. It is, of course of the central building and most marked feature of the place. It is strange how the French not only carry their language, their manners, and their customs with them to their foreign possessions, but how they communicate them also to their subject populations. Thus in our cafe here we have Tonquinese waitresses, who, with the few words of French they have learned, have acquired also in some inexplicable manner the coquettish airs and gait of Parisian brasserie attendants.

To an Englishman a Chinaman talking French seems uncommonly ludicrous. There is one here who not only converses fluently in that tongue, but who actually gesticulates while doing so, and talering pigtail, shrugs his shoulders and gesticulates as vigorously as if he had been born in Paris. At the cafe the entire French community assemble every evening to sip their absinthe, and to talk about the situation. There are about thirty civilians now, here, including Customs-house officials, pilots, and half-a-dozen adventurers and speculators, all French, who await the turn of events. There is no sign as yet, however, of the capital and private enterprise that are needed more than Infanterie de Marine if the resources of Tonquin are to be thoroughly developed. Everything that goes on is official, even the one French and one German firm which are established in the place being employed in supplying Government requirements. The news which arrived a day or two ago of the successful *sortie* by the garrison of Namdinh has, of course, caused considerable elation amonst the French in Tonquin. Commandant Riviere's reverse, it is now considered, has been thoroughly retrieved, and, in truth, the operation seems to have been well planned and daringly executed. For the past six weeks the Namdinh garrison, like the other French posts in Tonquin, has been closely invested. Latterly the enemy brought guns to bear, with which they opened fire nightly. On the 19th, Colonel Badens, who commanded, determined to put an end to the annoyance. The force at his disposal numbered only four hundred men, while the enemy were evidently in great strength. At four in the morning he opened a heavy fire from one of the angles of the citadel, and at the same time despatched the bulk of his force, under cover of a steam launch down the canal which passed under the walls on the opposite side. These succeeded in getting into the direct rear of the enemy, who had concentrated their principal force in front, from which the French kept up their fire. A complete route of the Annamite forces was the result. They are said to have left twelve hundred dead on the field, and, at all events, they left behind them seven guns. These form a portion of the armament presented some years ago by the Government of France to the King of Anam, and prove conclusively that the forces of that potentate are in the field. Numbering, as we do, completely relieved of the presence of the enemy, and its skilful commandant has been called to Hanoi to assist in the attack on the Black Flag stronghold at Sontay, which probably before this letter reachesEngland will also be in French hands. To-morrow I start for Hanoi, and trust to arrive in time to witness the advance.

NOTICES.

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READ What the GENTLEMEN say.

A. DRESSER, Esq., Oak Villa, Beulah Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., December 6th, 1882.

Will you please send a price list of your Belts to my brother, as he is very ill with Rheumatism, and I want him to try one, as I know they are good for that complaint. I have worn a belt for years, but have had none as good as yours, although I have tried all the makers. Yours is by far the BEST IN EVERY WAY and I HAVE HAD NONE OF THOSE BAD PAINS IN MY BACK SINCE USING IT.

From **Captain J. L. McNEILL**, Barque "S. J. Bonart," care of I. Scott & Co., Cork, Ireland, writes:
February 1st, 1883.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used one of your **Electropathic Belts** and have received a great deal of benefit from it. I now send for one for my wife, and also one for a gentleman friend; enclosed please find cheque in payment for the two.

Yours truly,
J. L. McNEILL.

Note.—The Electropathic Belt consists of a series of **ELECTRIC GENERATORS**, which are always in action while the Belt is being worn. It is entirely unique as a therapeutical adaptation of Electricity.

READ What the LADIES say.

Miss HOGG, 30, St. George's Rd., Southwark, S.E., Nov. 5th, 1882.
Having worn your Electropathic Belt appliances about two months, for BAD CIRCULATION. I have pleasure in informing you that I am much better, my health being improved in every way. I shall certainly recommend your appliances to my friends.

Mrs. E. RICHARDSON, 58, Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W., writes:—
February 16th, 1883.
I cannot speak too well of all your appliances, but I think the Electropathic Belt one of the greatest blessings ever given to man, as I have proved its valuable power over everything that Doctors or medicine can do for sciatica, weak spine, rheumatism, sluggish liver, and indigestion. I can, indeed, say to any sufferers from these complications—try it yourself. Before I had your Electropathic Belt I could not get about without the greatest pain, but now I can get about with ease and comfort, and can go up and down stairs without pain, and all who know me tell me how well I am looking. I wish you all the success you deserve for your valuable invention, and remain, yours sincerely,
E. RICHARDSON.

Price 21/ Post Free. The foregoing Illustrations are faithful representations of the Electropathic Belt for Ladies and Gentlemen, specially made in the lightest possible material suitable for hot climates. Full directions for wearing accompany each Belt, and it is important that the exact circumference of the waist, next the skin, should be forwarded when the Belt is ordered. Price 21/ Post Free.

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From **Capt. A. J. HOLBOURNE, R.A.**—"Ormonde, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Feb. 3, 1883. Dear Sirs,—My wife desires me to thank you for the ELECTROPATHIC BELT, which you sent so promptly. I only hope it will do her as much good as my belt has done me. I suffered from Rheumatism in the Knees, contracted at the 'Relief of Lucknow,' in November, 1857, and from Pains in the Ankles and Toe Joints, remains of 'Dengue Fever' in India, and no one who has not had 'Dengue' can imagine what these pains are like. Last year—that is, the winter of 1881-2—I was so bad at knees and feet that for five months I never went beyond my own grounds, and for six weeks of that time was scarcely outside the door. I took your ELECTROPATHIC BELT at 63s. (Special Power) into wear in August last, and at first thought it a failure; but as you encouraged me, I persevered, and up to date my knees and feet have given me no trouble, and I can do eight or ten miles' walk as well as I could twenty years ago—in fact, better I think—and this I attribute entirely to wearing the Belt. What a pity that in this very moist country the virtue of the ELECTROPATHIC BELT is not more generally known. You see here, I think, Rheumatism is the rule, as almost everyone complains, less or more, of that complaint, and I am quite sure the ELECTROPATHIC BELT would cure anyone. I have been asked by friends to pronounce some pounds' worth of appliances. If there is any fellow in England who has suffered from 'Dengue,' and who like me is occasionally REMINDED, let him go in for one of your ELECTROPATHIC BELTS, and he will very soon find the thing taking heave through the joints of his toes, as I did. **The Electropathic Belt is just what is wanted for India** to supersede the old-fashioned 'Cholera Belt.' The latter, after being washed with plenty of country soap will rub off in lumps, becomes simply a sticky abomination. The ELECTROPATHIC BELT requires no washing, and with a couple of Twilled Cotton (native wash flannel) Covers would last for years. I would strongly advise anyone going to India to go in for a Belt, for if it did not prevent Cholera, Fever, Dysentery, and Rheumatism, I am quite certain it would enable the wearer to resist the attacks more than anything else. I have said a deal more than I intended, but if it is of any use to you I shall be more than repaid.
Yours, &c., A. J. HOLBOURNE."

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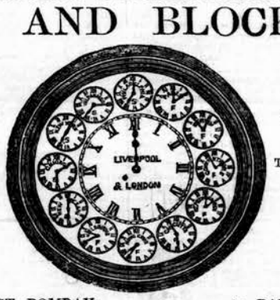

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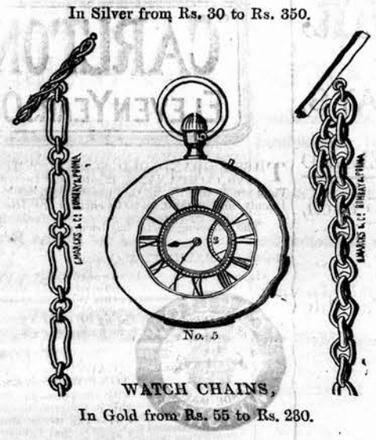

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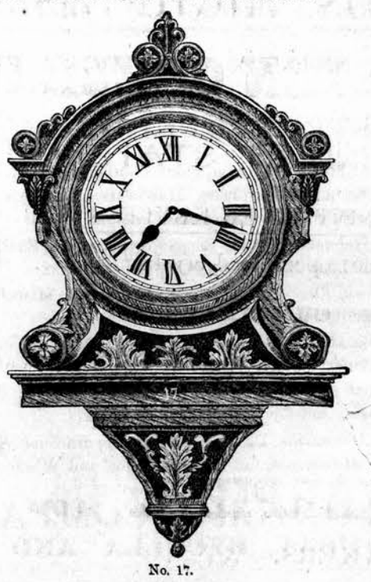

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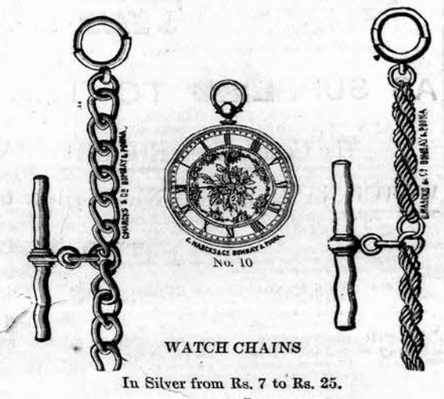

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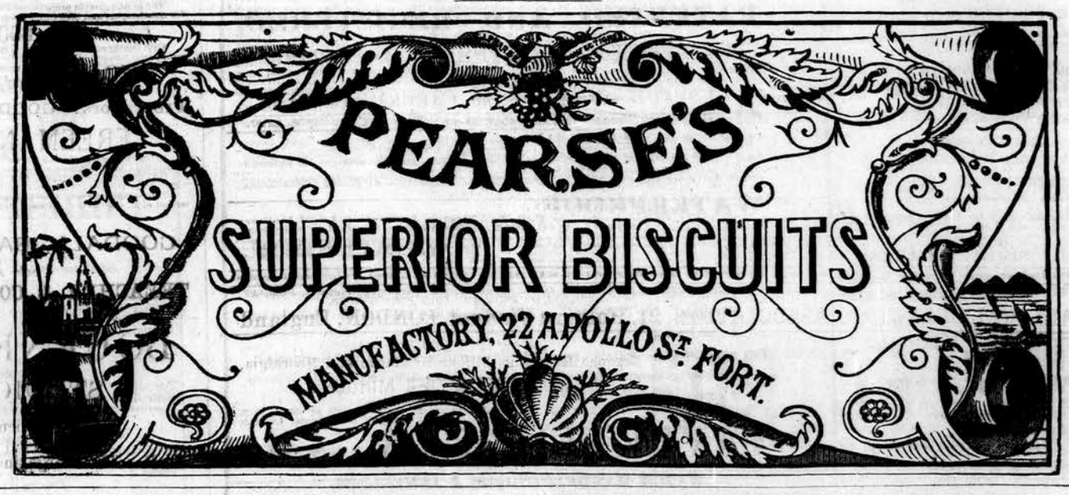

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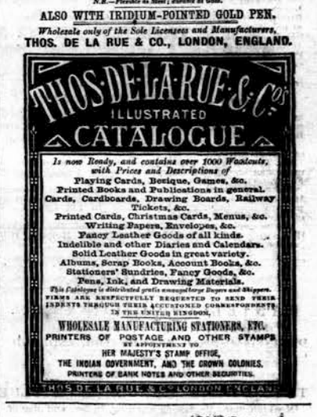
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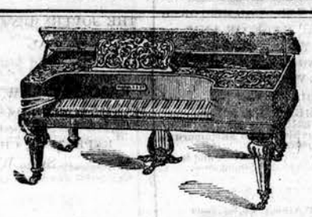

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